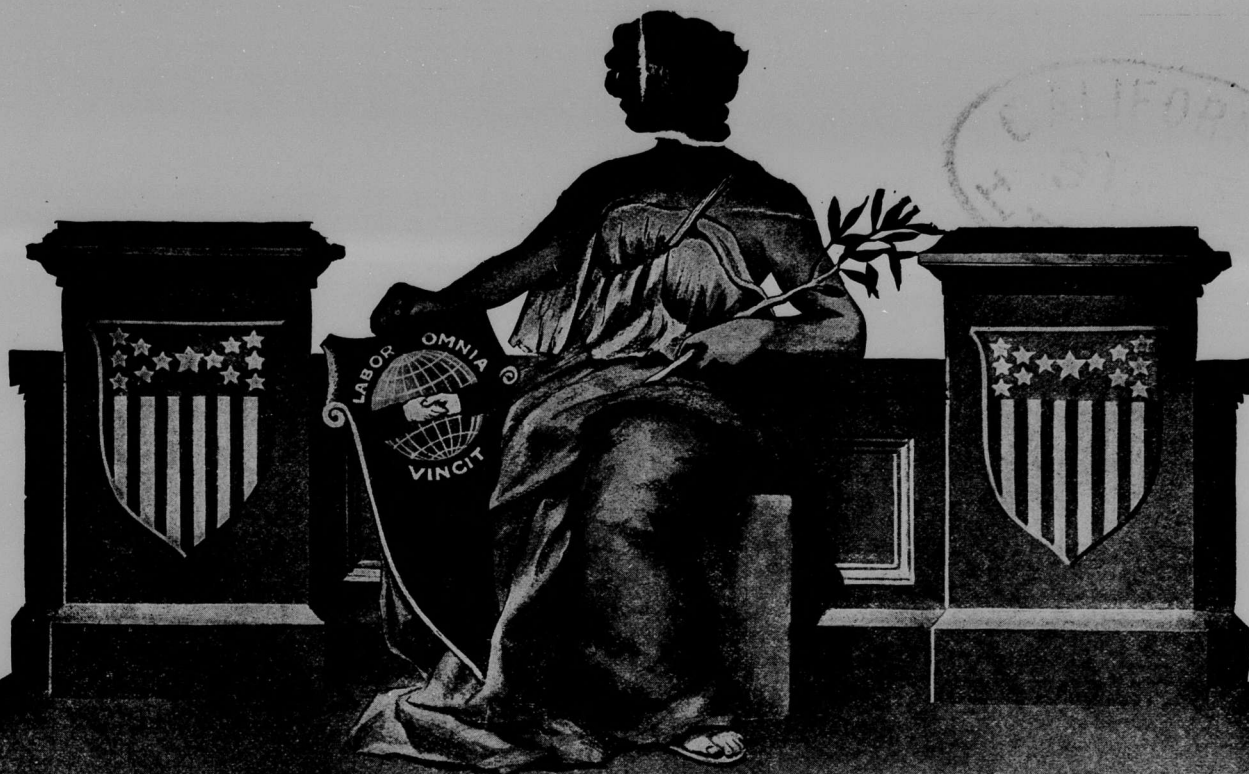


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# LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—October 25, 1918.  
GOMPERS' VISIT TO AMERICAN WOUNDED.  
INFLUENZA PREVALENT.  
TRADE UNION LIBERTY LEAGUE.  
WHAT IS EMPLOYMENT MANAGER?  
SIT STEADY IN THE BOAT.





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Dance Programs  
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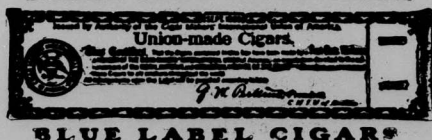
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**UNITED BREWERY AND  
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OF AMERICA

Ask for this Label on Beer

Ask you to write and speak to your

STATE ASSEMBLYMEN AND STATE SENATORS  
TO  
**WORK AND VOTE**  
Against the Ratification of the National Prohibition Amendment to the Constitution

### SMOKE ONLY UNION-MADE



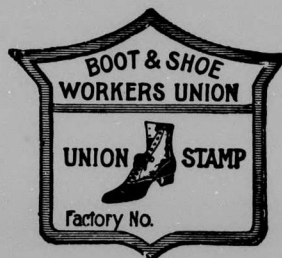
PLEASE PATRONIZE ONLY RESTAURANTS  
HOTEL & RESTAURANT EMPLOYEES INTERNATIONAL ALLIANCE  
Bartenders International League of America



Named shoes are frequently made in  
Non-union factories

**DO NOT BUY ANY SHOE**  
No matter what its name, unless it  
bears a plain and readable impression  
of

**This UNION STAMP**



All shoes without the **UNION STAMP**  
are always Non-Union.

Do not accept any excuse for Absence  
of the **UNION STAMP**.

**BOOT & SHOE WORKERS' UNION**  
246 Summer Street, Boston, Mass.  
John F. Tobin, Chas. L. Baine,  
Pres. Sec.-Treas.

**Industrial Accident Commission**  
UNDERWOOD BUILDING  
525 Market Street SAN FRANCISCO



SEE that the **BAR-  
TENDER** who waits  
on you wears one of  
these Buttons for the  
Current Month.

## Demand the Union Label



**ON YOUR PRINTING, BOOKBINDING  
AND PHOTO ENGRAVING**

If a firm cannot place the Label of the  
Allied Printing Trades Council on your  
Printing, it is not a Union Concern.



## GOMPERS' VISIT TO AMERICAN WOUNDED



SAMUEL GOMPERS, PRESIDENT OF THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR, VISITS AMERICAN WOUNDED WITH AMERICAN RED CROSS VISITORS AT MILITARY HOSPITAL NEAR LONDON.

\*\*\*\*\*  
★ NOTE.—Mr. Gompers and the  
★ members of the American Labor  
★ Mission, now in England, paid a  
★ visit soon after their arrival there  
★ to an American base hospital near  
★ London, being accompanied by  
★ Lieut. Col. F. A. Washburn of the  
★ U. S. Army Medical Corps and by  
★ Major William Endicott, Commis-  
★ sioner for the American Red Cross  
★ in Great Britain.  
★ \*\*\*\*\*

Written by SAMUEL GOMPERS,  
President of the American Federation  
of Labor.

**H**AVE just shaken hands with several hundred wounded Americans from the western front. In every case I thanked the boys for what they had done and gave them a few words of encouragement and hope for the future. I told them that the American people are behind them with all they possess. "Sure they are," was the inevitable comment made, with a broad smile that you couldn't mistake for anything but American.

A more cheerful lot of wounded men it would be hard to find. It is really marvellous, this American spirit.

It was my first contact with wounded Americans. It was my first visit to a hospital in the war zone. I planned it before leaving the United States. The first thing I decided to do after arriving in England was to visit a crowd of our boys fresh from the fighting line, hear their stories, see how they were getting on and give them some words of cheer. Thanks to the American Red Cross, I had the good fortune to have this wish gratified three days after my arrival in England.

We drove out from the heart of London in United States army cars. Our American chauffeurs made good progress through the crowded streets. Londoners are well self-disciplined. Our route took us over Waterloo Bridge

to the south side of London, then through the southeastern part of the metropolis, where I recognized many landmarks of my boyhood days. The day before I had visited Ford street, Spitalfields, and the house there where I first saw the light 68 years ago.

We ran through Peckham road and passed the handsome building of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, which I knew was there from correspondence back in Washington with its officers, but which I now saw for the first time.

Once out of London we travelled over the hills of Kent and saw some of the prettiest of the English countryside. Dartford Hospital, now used exclusively by Americans, is on the top of a hill and commands an unequalled view of the country for many miles. We approached it from the picturesque village which lies at the base of the hill. A fair was in progress there, and the place was alive with people.

Major E. H. Fiske, the commanding officer of the hospital, welcomed us with open arms. He comes from Brooklyn, and I had met him in New York. He was surrounded by groups of the most cheerful crowd of wounded men imaginable. I recognized some of them at once. One of them, John Delmonte, was a neighbor of our family in New York. I was able to give him first-hand information that all was well at home, and he was very glad.

Well, I walked about there among the men, handing them cigarettes, American flags and comfort bags made by the women of America to be disposed of to our boys wherever they may be. It was a great experience and touched me very deeply. Every little while I could feel a lump come up in my throat. I just couldn't help it.

Americans I met from almost every state in the Union. And never before was I so proud to meet my countrymen. Our visit was quite unannounced, and the boys were surprised and pleased.

The Red Cross had sent out with us

a motor-car full of things, which we distributed. The cigarettes were from two shipments sent over here by the people of Providence, R. I., and by the Rotary Club of Honolulu, Hawaii, and each package had a little card by which the men could acknowledge the gift. It was a pleasure for me to hand these gifts to the men. They came from America, and I thought of every one as a link between these soldiers and the mothers, wives and sweet-hearts of America.

If the Red Cross did nothing more than to distribute these things it would be worth while. I am a member of the Red Cross in America, just like so many millions of other Americans. In the last drive I helped to raise some of that giant fund, and I expect to raise my voice for it again in the next drive. I shall be able to speak first-hand of its work for our men.

While I was talking with the convalescents out on the lawn a pretty big crowd began to gather, and somebody asked for a speech. I just could not refuse and gave them a personal message from the folks at home. I told them how grateful everybody was to them for the sacrifice they had already made and for the further sacrifices I knew they were prepared to make for the ideals of America. I gave them a mental picture of the situation at home since they left,—how everybody was working for the war, backing up the army and navy with everything necessary to bring victory. After we had shaken hands all round once more I went through several wards and found the same cheerful spirit in all. The boys all said they were getting along fine. They wanted to know the latest home news, and I gave them all I could in the short time I had.

The visit was a great privilege for me. No matter how many of our hospitals I shall see in my visits to France and Italy, the impressions of my first meeting with them at Dartford will never die out.



## UNION LOANS.

Paul Scharrenberg, general of the division on labor organizations in the Fourth Liberty Loan campaign, has compiled a list of subscriptions made from the treasuries of San Francisco labor unions during the drive just closed.

In view of the fact that many San Francisco unions practically emptied their treasuries in subscriptions to previous loans, Scharrenberg believes the present showing is quite creditable.

"It should be understood that the subscriptions recorded here are only those made from the corporate funds of the various unions," said Scharrenberg. "It has been impossible to date to compile any reliable estimate of the total subscriptions made by members of San Francisco labor organizations, but it is known that these run way up in the millions."

The subscriptions from trade unions, amounting to \$178,750, are:

Teamsters No. 85	\$20,000
Riggers and Stevedores	16,000
Marine Engineers' Association	15,000
Alaska Fishermen	10,000
Machinists No. 68	10,000
Marine Firemen, Oilers & Watertenders	10,000
Pile Drivers No. 77	10,000
Sailors' Union of the Pacific	10,000
Electrical Workers No. 6	6,000
Sheet Metal Workers No. 95	5,500
Carpenters No. 22	5,000
Milk Wagon Drivers No. 226	4,000
Steam Fitters No. 590	4,000
Bakery Wagon Drivers	3,000
Millmen No. 42	3,000
Steam Laundry Workers No. 26	2,500
Blacksmiths and Helpers	2,000
Laundry Wagon Drivers	2,000
Masters, Mates and Pilots of Pacific	2,000
Molders No. 164	2,000
Union Printers' Mutual Aid Society	2,000
United Laborers No. 1	2,000
Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners	1,500
Bakers No. 24	1,500
Typographical No. 21	1,500
Warehousemen and Cereal Workers	1,500
Pattern Makers' Association	1,350
Elevator Constructors	1,200
Barbers No. 148	1,000
Beer Drivers No. 227	1,000
Bookbinders No. 31-125	1,000
Bricklayers No. 7	1,000
California State Federation of Labor	1,000
Chauffeurs No. 265	1,000
Glass Workers	1,000
Marine Cooks' and Stewards' Assn	1,000
Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 40	1,000
Steam Engineers No. 64	1,000
Electrical Workers No. 498	750
Beer Bottlers No. 293	500
Carpenters No. 483	500
Cemetery Employees	500
Foundry Employees	500
"Labor Clarion"	500
Letter Carriers	500
Machinists' Auxiliary, Lodge No. 1	500
Musicians No. 6	500
Painters No. 19	500
Ship Clerks Association	500
Stable and Garage Employees	500
Steam and Operating Engineers No. 642	500
Street Railway Employees No. 518	500
Waiters No. 30	300
Electrical Workers No. 151	300
Bartenders No. 41	250
Building and Material Teamsters	250
Butchers No. 115	250
Butchers No. 508	250
Carpenters No. 1082	250
Composition Roofers No. 25	250
Cooks No. 44	250
Elevator Operators and Starters	250
Janitors	250

Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510	\$ 250
Varnishers and Polishers No. 134	250
Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 31	200
Carpenters No. 2554	200
Ceramic, Mosaic and Encaustic Tile Layers	200
Garment Workers No. 131	200
Metal Polishers No. 148	200
Millwrights No. 766	200
Moving Picture Operators	200
Printing Pressmen No. 24	200
Theatrical Employees No. 16	200
Amalgamated Carpenters No. 2	150
Cap Makers No. 9	100
Gas Workers No. 9840	100
Horseshoers No. 25	100
Housesmiths and Iron Workers No. 78	100
Stationary Firemen No. 86	100
United Leather Workers	100
Trackmen No. 687	50

## TO CLEAR WAY FOR HETCH HETCHY.

To overcome legal obstacles in the way of carrying out the Hetch Hetchy project, the city government of San Francisco, through the City Engineer, the City Attorney and the Board of Supervisors, advocates voters to approve the following propositions on the November ballot:

No. 13. Condemnation right of way for public use. Will enable the city to obtain immediate possession of rights of way for Hetch Hetchy pipe lines, on commencement of condemnation suit and payment into court of amount deemed adequate to compensate owner of the land desired by the municipality.

No. 38. To enable the city to save interest money on Hetch Hetchy bonds, by permitting the sale of bonds and delivery of same in small blocks as the money is needed during the progress of construction.

No. 39. Authorizing the city to provide for payment of employees in Hetch Hetchy through the medium of a bank near the place of work.

No. 40. To empower the Board of Public Works to buy materials and equipment for the Hetch Hetchy work, and to overcome Judge Crothers' decision denying such power to the Board of Public Works. The original provisions of the charter did not contemplate the prosecution of works on the scale and under circumstances as to be met with in the construction of the Hetch Hetchy plan.

No. 41. To enable the city to sell bonds at such interest as will attract buyers, but not more than 5½ per cent. Bonds are now unsaleable, and the city will save money if money can be found to prosecute the work without delays due to shortage of necessary money to carry out the contracts of construction, or failure to take advantage of doing work simultaneously on different sections of the line. It will be economical to provide for rapid construction and avoid loss of income and efficiency due to retardation of the work.

No. 42. Reduces the bonding limit to ten per cent of the city's assessed valuation, but exempts from the bonding limit bonds for the construction of earning utilities. Bonds of this city are not easily saleable under the present bonding limit of 15 per cent, when Eastern cities have only from 8 to 10 per cent limits, even though in most cases earning utilities are excepted like provided in this amendment.

All who desire to see the Hetch Hetchy plans completed at an early date, and at the least expense to the taxpayers, should vote for the above propositions which are proposed solely with that end in view.

Every day that dawns brings something to do which can never be done as well again. We should, therefore, try to do it ungrudgingly and cheerfully. It was designed to be our life, our happiness. Instead of shirking it, we should put our whole heart and soul in it.



This is a workman's store—selling Furniture that will stand hard wear—at the Lowest Prices—on most liberal Credit terms.

**We Allow \$5.00**

for old stoves in exchange for New Union-Made Buck Stoves.

W. D. Fennimore J. W. Davis A. R. Fennimore



Prices  
Always  
Reasonable  
  
Satisfaction  
Guaranteed

2508 Mission Street - - - San Francisco  
181 Post Street - - - }  
1221 Broadway - - - Oakland  
We Give Mission Street Merchants Coupons

**S. N. WOOD & CO**

MARKET & FOURTH STS., SAN FRANCISCO

UNION MADE CLOTHES  
FOR UNION MEN

Safest and Most Satisfactory Place to Trade



**CAN'T BUST 'EM**  
OVERALLS & PANTS

UNION MADE  
**ARGONAUT SHIRTS**

**Herman's Hats**

UNION MADE

2396 Mission Street at Twentieth



**STATE EMPLOYMENT OF LAWYERS.**

By Vincent Surr.

From the "Recorder" we reprint the following suggestions by Vincent Surr, a San Francisco attorney and member of the local Alliance for Labor and Democracy:

These are times when quondam cranks often are demonstrated as sane thinkers. I have lived to see some of my fads enacted into useful laws. One of my hobbies for many years has been conservation of man power, which is nothing else than national efficiency attainable by collective effort.

Scratch a lawyer, and you frequently find a farmer. If there is one more man practicing law than the world's needs require today, that man's place is obviously, and more visibly in war times, in some other calling. The crying waste by lawyers, as a body, lies in duplication of research.

For illustration, the writer spent perhaps two months years ago in exploring the law as to public nuisance, thereby gaining for himself knowledge which he probably will never use again. Since then he has slaved daily and steadily at discovering what other principles apply to other subjects. All that time somebody else possessed the information sought. Litigants do not require individual lawyers. All that clients need to know is who has the particular stock of knowledge wanted. Specialization is the order of the coming day. But specialization is not generally attainable by lawyers beating their way singly towards success. It cannot be brought about save by common employment and departmentalization.

We are driving fast towards State employment of lawyers. Time was when to prosecute for crime, the citizen had to pay his own attorney. Then came the public prosecutor, and finally the public defender.

But the State has the same interest in protecting my property from fraud as from burglary. Logically my rights where they knit up with or impinge upon the rights of others are of State concern. And if my judge is furnished without expense to me, it is difficult to discover why my jury is chargeable to me, or what say I should have in determining which of the lawyers, all being officers of the court, should state my case, when I cannot choose my judge or jury.

With these thoughts in mind, I say that with all the lawyers necessary put in State employ and assembled in departments, there will be a product equal in amount and quality with their present output, with the use of but one-tenth in number of all the attorneys, whose time is not devoted to this most engrossing, enticing and anachronistic profession.

Purely selfish interests have retarded this development till now. The recognized and successful lawyer fears he may not make as much money if trammelled by State employment, and at the same time the unsuccessful lawyer anticipates he will be among those discarded. So both oppose the innovation, and the world, as usual, is "the goat."

**FORCED TO ACCEPT EIGHT HOURS.**

It was necessary for representatives of the Department of Labor to acquaint the West Virginia Aircraft Company with the Government's labor policy before the management came down from its "high horse." Carpenters were forced to work nine and one-half hours a day and when they attempted to protest, their committee was denied recognition. To force matters they refused to work longer than eight hours and the company locked them out.

Government representatives secured a settlement which establishes the eight hour day with pay for overtime.

**FEDERATION'S RECOMMENDATIONS.**

To secure united action by organized labor in California on the November ballot propositions of direct concern to the workers, the State Federation of Labor is seeking the support of all unions for the recommendations made by the recent convention at San Diego.

The report of the executive council to the convention dealt with eleven of the ballot proposals, but only seven were given a specific recommendation by the convention itself.

These recommendations are set forth in a circular sent out by the Federation to all labor organizations in the State, which reads as follows:

No. 1—Liquor Regulation—Initiative act, the so-called Rominger bill. Vote No.

No. 4—Absent Voters—Assembly constitutional amendment No. 1. Vote yes.

No. 9—Appellate Court Divisions—Senate constitutional amendment No. 45. Vote yes.

No. 15—State Budget Board—Senate constitutional amendment No. 15. Vote yes.

No. 20—Health Insurance—Senate constitutional amendment No. 26. Vote yes.

No. 22—Prohibition—Initiative act for complete prohibition. Vote no.

No. 23—Workmen's Compensation—Senate constitutional amendment No. 30. Vote yes.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL, CALIFORNIA  
STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR.

Daniel C. Murphy, President; Paul Scharrenberg, Secretary-Treasurer.

**TO PUBLISH LIVING COSTS.**

Officers of the Iowa State Federation of Labor request affiliates to assist in the federation's publication of a leaflet containing prices of food-stuffs and other commodities in common use in this state. The appointment of committees is asked and one day is set aside that the comparisons may be uniform.

A man may find his words considerably damaged when he is forced to take them back.



James H. Sorensen  
Dress and Jewels

**Sorensen Co.**

Phone Kearny 2017

**THE POPULAR PRICE  
JEWELRY STORE**

715 MARKET STREET, Above Third Street, San Francisco

JEWELERS, WATCHMAKERS, OPTICIANS

All Watch Repairing Guaranteed for Two Years

**ALWAYS FIRST**

First Tailoring Firm Again to Sign the New Scale of Wages Presented by the

**Tailors'**



**Union**

October 14, 1918

FIRST to Adopt the Label  
FIRST to Adopt Our Own Shop  
FIRST to Adopt the Weekly Wage System  
FIRST to Adopt the Eight-Hour Day  
FIRST to Sign All Advance in Wage Scales  
Our Prices are No Higher than the Non-Union Tailor  
Always as Low as Good Tailoring Will Permit  
Twenty Years of Successful Tailoring is Your Guarantee

**Kelleher & Browne**

716 Market Street

The Irish Tailors

at 3rd and Kearny

VISIT THE

**English Cottage**

Just Completed on Our  
Second Floor

FOUR ROOMS OF FURNITURE

**\$150**

Good Sterling Furniture — Furniture that  
will look well, wear well, and give years of  
service.

PAY \$2 A WEEK

**Union Hats**

THAT'S ALL

"You Know Me"

*Your Hatter*  
**Fred Ammann**  
72 MARKET ST.  
SAN FRANCISCO.

**Fleischmann's Yeast**

ALWAYS DEPENDABLE

For Sale at All Grocers



**INFLUENZA PREVALENT.**

Nearly fifteen thousand cases of so-called "Spanish influenza" have been reported to the California State Board of Health during the week ending October 15th, according to Dr. W. H. Kellogg, secretary of the board. While a large number of cases have been reported from the larger cities of the State, some of the less populous cities have reported a much larger proportion of cases than have the large cities. So far, the disease has not appeared in as virulent form as it has in many of the Eastern cities. Out of the fifteen thousand cases reported, there have been less than one hundred deaths.

The disease appeared in California first in some of the railroad centers close to the railroad gateways at the State's border lines. In every instance the outbreaks in these railroad towns can be traced to persons who were sick with influenza and who were taken off the trains in these towns where so many cases were later reported. It is probable that the present outbreak will continue for at least a month, and at the present time we are only in the early stages of the epidemic.

To avoid influenza, The State Board of Health advises workers to walk to work, if possible; avoid the person who coughs or sneezes; wash your hands before eating; make full use of all available sunshine. Do not use a common drinking cup or a common towel, they both spread disease. Should you cough or sneeze, cover your nose and mouth with a handkerchief. Keep out of crowded places; walk in the open air rather than go to crowded places of amusement. Keep away from houses where there are cases of influenza.

If sick, no matter how slightly, see a physician. If you had influenza, stay in bed until your doctor says you can safely get up. Sleep is necessary for well-being. Avoid over-exertion. Eat good, clean food.

To householders: The Board advises keeping out of the sick room unless attendance is necessary. Do not handle articles coming from the sick room until they are boiled. Allow no visitors, and do not go visiting. Call a doctor for all inmates who show signs of beginning sickness. The usual symptoms are: Inflamed and watery eyes, discharging nose, backache, headache, muscular pain, and fever. Keep away from crowded places, such as "movies," theatres, street cars. See to it that your children are kept warm and dry, both night and day. Have sufficient fire in your home to disperse the dampness. Open your windows at night. If cool weather prevails, add extra bed clothing.

If you feel a sudden chill, followed by muscular pain, headache, backache, unusual tiredness and fever, go to bed at once. See that there is enough bed clothing to keep you warm. Open all windows in your bedroom and keep them open at all times, except in rainy weather. Take medicine to open the bowels freely. Take some nourishing food such as milk, egg-and-milk or broth every four hours. Stay in bed until a physician tells you that it is safe to get up.

We have spent over \$120,000,000 just for staple supplies for our army, such as flour, bacon, rice, etc. Every subscriber to the Liberty Loan helps feed our soldiers.

**COPPER "PATRIOTS" HIT HARD.**

The employment bureau of the "Loyalty" League has been put out of business by an order issued by Thomas J. Croaff, federal director of the United States employment service for Arizona, who rules that district "rustling" or employment recommendation cards "issued by any person, agency, league or association are prohibited."

When 1200 miners were deported from Bisbee, in July, last year, the "Loyalty" League was most active in this outrage and opened employment offices to which workers were compelled to go before they could secure employment. The league's test of patriotism, of course, is a worker's attitude toward trade unionism, which is classed by the "patriots" with all forms of direct action, sabotage, and bomb throwing. In this city the league's employment bureau has openly violated the Arizona anti-blacklist law.

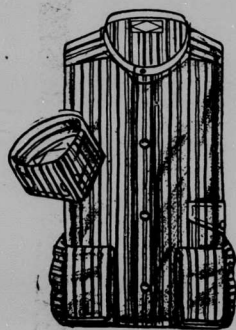
Federal Director Croaff's order destroys this adjunct to the copper mine owners and hereafter employers must not advance pay or arrange for interstate transportation of labor except through the agency or with the consent of the United States employment service.

"No form of blacklist must be established or maintained," the order continues. "Such practices are in violation of state law and contrary to the policies of the United States employment service."

The gods are just, and of our pleasant vices make instruments to scourge you.

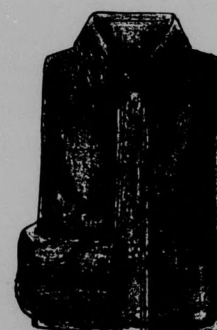
## Say Mr. Trades Unionist—Are you at all interested in the matter of the Union Label?

Do you realize that the Union Label is indissolubly connected with the working conditions of Organized Labor? The very start of a movement to improve labor conditions should be made in the stores where we buy our goods. First is the demand, then follows the supply, then competition puts in the value. We want every member of organized labor to realize that no better work can be done for our movement than demanding the Union Label. Then in a little while we will have plenty of stores seeking our business.

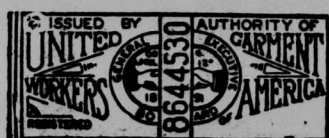


In San Francisco, Eagleson & Co. are quite alive to the situation and are doing all in their power to supply the demand for Men's Shirts and Furnishings.

There is one thing sure, we have to go where they make or carry Union Made Goods.



ASK FOR THE CLERK'S UNION CARD EVERYWHERE



This Label is Sewn in Every Garment We Make

# Eagleson & Co.

1118 MARKET STREET, SAN FRANCISCO  
also Los Angeles and Sacramento



**TRADE UNION LIBERTY LEAGUE.**

San Francisco, Cal., October 17, 1918.

To All Unions and Central Bodies of California—

**Greeting:**

A large number of unions are in danger of being abolished because of the fanatical demands of the prohibitionists who are backed and supported by big business in their demand for war-prohibition and the ratification of the prohibition amendment to the Federal Constitution.

There are now pending before the voters of this State two drastic prohibitory measures, No. 1, "The Rominger bill," and No. 22, "The Bone Dry bill." Either of these bills if enacted into law will work havoc with California industries and organized labor. The State Federation of Labor, realizing the viciousness of both bills, adopted resolutions opposing both measures. Every unionist realizes that anything that tends to weaken our movement is injurious to all organized labor and should be fought with all the energy at our command.

There are now employed in this State in the various occupations directly affected by these measures over 200,000 persons. A much larger number are indirectly affected. Every one must realize that when these people are thrown out of employment they will become competitors for the jobs now held by other workingmen, with a resulting cutting of wages and lowering of the working conditions and standards of living.

We say this shall not be done, there is yet time to save the situation. We ask all trade unionists to vote against amendments No. 1 and No. 22, and also to vote against all candidates pledged to "Bone Dry Prohibition."

Furthermore, we ask you to remember the attitude of the present Governor on the injunction limitation bill passed by the last Legislature and vetoed by him. For years the American Federation of Labor has clamored for legislation restricting the issuance of injunctions in labor controversies. The Congress of the United States passed such a law and it was signed by our great President, Woodrow Wilson. President Gompers rightly calls this the industrial Magna Charta. Yet after the chosen representatives of the people passed the anti-injunction bill an appointed Governor refused to give it his approval.

Governor Stephens has also come out unequivocally for the adoption of "Bone Dry Prohibition." This man would arbitrarily confiscate the jobs of thousands of trade unionists as well as millions of dollars of property in the State without giving the persons affected one cent of compensation. We maintain that his position on these questions proves conclusively that he fails to understand the necessities of the working people and is therefore absolutely unfitted to be Governor of the great State of California.

On the other hand, Theodore Bell has come out flatly as opposed to all forms of prohibition. In a conference with the executive committee of the California Trade Union Liberty League he convinced us that he is against all legislation which makes hypocritical attacks on that personal liberty for which the founders of this great country sacrificed their all and for which our boys over there are now freely giving their hearts' blood. Furthermore, Mr. Bell's labor record will bear the closest scrutiny. With a man like Theodore Bell in the Governor's chair organized labor can rest assured that questions affecting organized labor will be dealt with by a man who understands our movement, knows our aspirations for better conditions, and will give us that consideration to which we as citizens are justly entitled and which we have every right to demand.

For the reasons given we urge all trade unionists throughout the State of California to work for the election of Theodore Bell for Governor. Cast your vote for him, get your wives and women folks to vote for him, ask your neighbor to vote for him, and above all do not let any

person convince you that Governor Stephens is the friend of organized labor, for his acts prove him to be otherwise.

And most important of all, do not forget to vote No on Amendments No. 1 and No. 22.

TRADE UNION LIBERTY LEAGUE,  
Emil Muri, Secretary.

**SAYS PACKERS ARE "CONSPIRATORS."**

Not content with its recent report on profiteering by metal, flour, leather, lumber, sulphur and other interests, the federal trade commission has fired a broadside at the five large packing firms—Swift, Armour, Morris, Cudahy and Wilson—who are termed "conspirators" and whose business practices reflect on American claims of regard for law.

These government officials declare that their investigators have met every obstacle that the packers' ingenuity and money could devise to impede them.

"We had to meet schools for witnesses," it is stated, "where employees were coached in anticipation of their being called to testify; we had to meet deliberate falsification of returns properly required under legal authority; we had to meet a situation created by the destruction of letters and documents vital to this investigation, and we had to meet a conspiracy in the preparation of answers to the lawful inquiries of this commission."

The report says that "some show of competition is staged by the five great packers, but that is superficial and unreal."

"How sham it is," say the investigators, "will be fully set out in the accompanying summary and the complete reports. Some independent packers exist by sufferance, and a few hardy ones have survived in real competition. Around such few of these as remain the lines are drawing in."

Because of this law-defying attitude of these business men the commission recommends that all refrigerator cars, warehouses and other equipment be placed under government supervision.

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San Francisco

Portland





# Labor Clarion

Published Weekly by the S. F. Labor Council



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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor  
Telephone Market 56  
Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 16th Street

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1918.

Next Sunday morning all clocks are to be turned back one hour and the country will again begin to do business on the old basis. If need be the daylight saving scheme can again be inaugurated next year without any great inconvenience to anyone.

We hear very little these days about Lenine and Trotsky. Their stock seems to be going down as rapidly as that of their masters in Germany. When the war is brought to a close the Hohenzollern crowd, including the Bolshevik layout, should be isolated on some lonely island where they could have a free hand in working out their schemes. It would then only be a short time until all were eliminated.

The Fourth Liberty Loan of six billion dollars has been oversubscribed and the kaiser is thereby given notice that sooner or later he will be forced to give up his throne and that he can gain nothing by hypocritical peace talk. The people of the United States mean business and they can not be fooled by German trickery. They know what they went into the war for and there will be no end to it until that purpose has been accomplished and the world really made safe for democracy. When the tabulation is complete it will be found that more than 25,000,000 of them subscribed for Liberty Bonds.

The new member of a union is almost always a radical and in favor of radical action of all kinds and remains in this position until his trade union education has been completed. The less experience a man has had the more likely is he to favor visionary theories. This same rule applies to new unions or old unions that become topheavy with new members. And this psychology accounts for some of the foolish actions unions sometimes indulge in. The inexperienced endeavor to accomplish something that to them seems new and good and the old-time trade unionist who knows what the consequences are to be is outvoted by the less informed new member. Time and responsibility usually exercise a taming influence upon the radical if he is a man capable of rational reasoning, and if he is not he goes on indefinitely in the wrong direction. Fortunately, however, the incurable radicals are few in number and the trade union movement succeeds and prospers in spite of the occasional setbacks it gets as a result of mistakes.

## Sit Steady in the Boat

Whether Germany is in earnest in her pleas for peace or whether she is simply endeavoring to gain time for recuperation or is using this means of bolstering up the rapidly-failing morale of her people at home must be determined by those in a position to ascertain the facts, and, of course, the citizens of the United States, or in fact of any of the Allied countries, are not in such a position, and, therefore, must leave the final determination as to the course we are to pursue in the hands of those who have been chosen to bear the responsibility.

One thing is certain. If each individual in the country is going to set up his opinion against the judgment of President Wilson our efforts toward winning the war will be weakened and our enemies to that extent strengthened. Even if all of us had the same sources of information there would be wide differences of opinion as to just what should be done. This being true the wise course for the people of the United States to follow is to leave the power of rendering decisions in the hands of those upon whom the burden of responsibility has been placed. We are most fortunate in having in that position a man in whom all can place implicit faith, so that there is no reason whatever for argument as to what is to be done under present conditions or conditions that are likely to arise. We must not rock the boat. Our skipper will steer the ship of state safely into the harbor of democracy. Of this we can rest assured.

Our duty, then, is clear. We must bend every energy toward furnishing the things necessary to a vigorous prosecution of the war just as though no German peace proposal had been launched. It will be time enough to slack up in our labors when the commander in chief has given the signal so to do, but not until then.

Our boys on the battlefields are paying no attention to peace proposals from any source whatever. They are fighting as they never fought before with a determination to wipe out all opposition by the application of the only argument the Hun recognizes—the argument of force, overwhelming force. If these men, risking their lives, are willing to do this, we, resting safely at home, ought to be ashamed to do otherwise. They are not debating what should be done. They are obeying the orders of those in command and going for the enemy with a will to win. We must not allow their efforts to be set at naught by any disposition on our part to set up our own opinions in conflict with those of our commanders. This is a time for discipline and united, harmonious teamwork. It may be that the enemy is endeavoring, through the instrumentality of his proposals, to destroy our solidarity, and if we are as wise as we should be we will frustrate him in this direction just as we have on the battlefields.

The Hun is near defeat, if not already defeated, and it would be the height of folly for the people of the Allied countries to throw away their chance of victory by bickerings now when certain victory is within their grasp.

Whatever course President Wilson decides to take in the present emergency must be our course, and we must follow his lead without debating the question, or arousing discord by asking why. We may debate all questions after the close of the war to our heart's content; but until the Hun is positively defeated we must impose upon ourselves the discipline which is absolutely essential to military success.



## FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

The prohibition fanatics of California, though they know that national legislation has been passed which will cut off the manufacture of wines in July, 1919, seem determined to ruin the grape growers of the State without giving them a chance to manufacture this year's crop of grapes. This is pure viciousness and the people of the State should deliver an effective rebuke to them on election day. Vote against all prohibition amendments.

"Natural conditions in the northern part of Mexico are almost identical with conditions in the border States of this country; industries are the same, and the standards of living, now so different, should be the same. This can be done through education and fraternity of labor." Thus writes Governor George W. P. Hunt, of Arizona, in a message to President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor, accepting an invitation to attend the international labor conference at Laredo, Texas, in November. Governor Hunt is sought by Porto Rican labor men as governor of that island.

More coal was mined from April 1st to September 23rd than ever before in any half-year period in the history of the American coal industry. This record, says the Fuel Administration, was established in the face of many handicaps, chief of which was the shortage of workers. From 50,000 to 60,000 miners have been inducted into military service and probably as many more have left the mines to work in war industry plants. Despite this loss, however, bituminous tonnage was 311,218,000, or 12 per cent more than was turned out in the corresponding period last year, regarded then as a top mark. Anthracite production was 51,651,000 tons, an increase of 2.1 per cent.

A publicity service maintained by the Department of Labor reports that trade unions in Scandinavian countries have increased their membership since the war began. In Sweden the membership increased 45,334 during the year just ended, making the total membership 186,146. Women trade unionists have increased from 8238 to 14,402. In Norway the increase is about 14,000 since last year, with a present total membership of 93,000. Although there were 559 industrial disturbances during the year, there were only 44 strikes, affecting 3000 men. Within the year Denmark's unions have added 28,162 members, and now have a strength of 179,284, of which 27,776 are women. Efforts to entice Danish workmen to Germany have for the most part failed, it is declared.

General Foch is not doing much talking but the way the Hun is beating back toward home is sufficient evidence that the great Frenchman did some very good thinking during the silent hours. He appears willing to let the kaiser and Hindenburg and Ludendorff do the boasting while he maps out the plans to crush them. The Huns know now, if they did not a long time ago, that General Foch is their mental superior and his armies physical masters. No wonder they are squealing for peace. They, however, hope to get a German-made peace, but they are doomed to disappointment for they can only have peace on Allied terms, terms which will insure the world that the Hun will never again be able to plunge the human race into a carnival of slaughter to gratify his craving for world dominion.

## WIT AT RANDOM

Mama—Willie, you have no manners.  
Willie—Well, if I waste them now I won't have any when company comes.—"Judge."

"Remember, my son," said his mother as she bade him good-by, "when you get to camp try to be punctual in the mornings, so as not to keep breakfast waiting."—"Life."

Examining Surgeon—Have you any scars?  
Rookie Marine Applicant—No, sir, but I have some cigarettes in my coat over there.—"The Marine."

"So the doctor told you to go to a warmer climate. What was the nature of the trouble you consulted him about?"

"I went there to collect a bill."—Boston "Transcript."

"You don't seem to feel so enthusiastic as usual about speech-making."

"Well," answered Senator Sorghum, "times have changed and it isn't so easy for a man in a silk hat and a frock coat to stand out before a lot of men in khaki uniforms or overalls and assert that he is saving the country all by himself."—Washington "Star."

Sufferer—I have a terrible toothache and want something to cure it.

Friend—Now, you don't need any medicine. I had toothache yesterday, and I went home and my loving wife kissed me and so consoled me that the pain soon passed away. Why don't you try the trick?

Sufferer—I think I will. Is your wife home now?—Vancouver "Daily Province."

While his mother was away on a visit Johnny didn't say his prayers. Upon his mother's return there was a reckoning.

"Why didn't you say your prayers, John?"  
"Well, you see it was this way, ma: I forgot to say them the first night an' nothin' happened. 'N then I didn't say them the next night an' nothin' happened, 'n so I decided I wouldn't ever say 'em again if nothin' never happened."

And then something happened.—Scranton "Times."

War Secretary Baker said at a luncheon in Washington:

"Ours will be the most democratic army in the world, for ours is the most democratic country.

"A millionaire, as he climbed into his limousine, snarled at a newsboy:

"No, I don't want any paper. Get out!"  
"Well, keep your shirt on, boss," the newsboy answered. "The only difference between you and me is that you're makin' your second million, while I'm still workin' on my first."

First Private—Haven't heard from my best girl now for two months. I'm afraid some fellow has come between us."

Lieutenant—Don't worry, my boy. It's only Burleson.—"Life."

Shoeless, he climbed the stairs, opened the door of the room, entered, and closed it after him without being detected. Just as he was about to get into bed, his wife half-aroused from slumber, turned and sleepily said:

"Is that you, Fido?"  
The husband, telling the rest of the story, said:

"For once in my life I had real presence of mind. I licked her hand."—"Tid-Bits."

## MISCELLANEOUS

### WHO IS MY BROTHER?

He is my brother who hath need,  
No matter what his race or creed—  
Wherever men in anguish cry,  
Wherever men in sorrow lie,  
Wherever bitter tears are shed,  
Where'er the star of hope hath fled,  
'Tis thine to comfort and sustain.  
Let no one cry to thee in vain.

Oh, let thy charity extend  
Beyond the household of thy friend!  
Thy love search through the world to find  
The weak and suffering of thy kind  
Let charity begin at home,  
But, oh, forbid it not to roam  
To seek upon the highways drear  
The souls that faint for words of cheer!  
—Marcus Peterson.

### LABOR'S ARMY.

By C. Wesley.

We're a bunch o' grass-green rookies when it comes to keepin' step,

And each rank is mighty ragged in its dress,  
But we swing along the avenue as full of life and pep

As if marching was our only business.  
All our flags are gaily flyin' and our bands are in full blast,

For today's the day to which we give our name.  
But just one day in the year

We have time to march and cheer;  
We must beat the kaiser's U-boats at their game!

We're a lot o' grimy rough-necks every other day but this,

When we work with steel and rivets and such junk.

But we let the lordly high-brow tell how labor is remiss,

For we know you can't build boats of bull and bunk.

So we do our darndest daily, and we slide the ships along,

Though our mugs will never fill the Hall of Fame.

All the fightin' we can do  
Is to shove each day's work through,

But we've beat the kaiser's U-boats at their game!

—Emergency Fleet News.

### LOS ANGELES "TIMES" HONESTY.

I am compelled to read some newspaper, so I read the Los Angeles "Times." Here are a few samples of what I read:

A large headline: "Stokes Woman Sent to Prison." I read the despatch under the headline and discover the "Stokes woman" has not been sent to prison.

The Los Angeles City Council passes an ordinance abolishing billboard advertisements which deface the city. The billboard corporations refuse to obey the law, and finally the city authorities decide they need not obey it. This appears under the headline: "Peace Pact on Street Signs."

The Western Union Telegraph Company defies the United States Government, refusing to accept the decision of the War Labor Board. This is placed under the headline: "Telegraph Company Defies Union Labor." A few days later comes the news that the Telegraphers' Union is threatening to strike because of the company's attitude. This bears the title: "Telegraphers' Union Defies the Government."

The question I ask myself is this: How many of the readers of the "Times" are as feeble-minded as the "Times" believes?—"Upton Sinclair's."



**Board of Directors.**  
James C. Dewey  
George W. Lerond  
Mike Fogel  
George Price  
Bela Spiller  
Alex Djeau  
W. A. Belard

# Musicians' Union Local No. 6

**PUBLICITY COMMITTEE FOR THE UNION**

Clarence H. King and Albert A. Greenbaum.

## Board Meeting, October 22, 1918.

President Weber presiding.

Minutes of previous meeting approved as read.

New member: Amy A. Ahrens, violin.

Transfers deposited: Julian Haywood, piano, organ, 145, Vancouver; J. K. Wallace, trombone, bass, 47, Los Angeles; Lester Stephens, piano, saxophone, 47, Los Angeles.

Full members from transfer: G. Much, Wm. Blanck, Geo. Evans.

Transfers withdrawn: Grace De Marest, Joe McGowan, Al Miller, C. A. Clogston.

Reinstated: N. Olssen.

Expelled: M. C. Clinton, Wm. De Vito.

## How to Vote.

The California Trades Union Liberty League has addressed a letter to all unions asking them to vote No on amendments Nos. 1 and 22. No. 1 is the "Rominger bill" and No. 22 "The Bone Dry bill," and both of these bills or either of them, if passed, would throw a great number of musicians out of employment. The last convention of the California State Federation of Labor went on record as being unalterably opposed to both of these amendments. There is no question of where our interest lies, and the member of our union who votes for either of these amendments is voting against the best interests of his fellow musicians. The league also calls upon all members of organized labor to support Theodore A. Bell who is not only an opponent of prohibition, but on the other hand has been a staunch, consistent friend of labor. His opponent, the present incumbent, has not been particularly friendly to labor and is a "bone dry prohibitionist." The membership surely must remember the fact that during his campaign for the gubernatorial nomination, Governor Stephens employed non-union music at every meeting, and it is to be hoped that every member will keep this fresh in his memory when he goes to the polls on election day.

## Policemen Ask Increase.

The Board of Directors has received a communication from the police of the City and County of San Francisco asking for the support by this organization of charter amendment No. 47, which provides for an increase of salary for the members of the Police Department. As the election would be over before the next union meeting could act upon the request, the Board has indorsed the proposition and takes this means of asking the membership to vote for this increase, which in view of the greatly increased cost of living the Board considers to be just and fair.

## Claims Against Wm. Hoffman.

All members having claims against Wm. Hoffman will present same to the Recording Secretary immediately.

## New Business Agent.

The Board of Directors at its last meeting received a number of applications for the position of business agent for San Francisco, and upon a ballot being taken selected Sam Davis to fill the position. Mr. Davis is a former secretary of this organization. He will assume the duties of his office at once.

The mail from our boys "Over There" in France is coming more regularly now, and there are many little details concerning our band boys, serving in the army in France, which are very interesting, and which will be published occasionally for the benefit of the members of this union.

Harold Davis, son of Sam Davis (for many years secretary of the Musicians Union), has just sent his father a poem he wrote, describing the daily doings of the 67th Artillery Band (composed chiefly of members of this union) under the leadership of Harry Payson. It is called:

## A Bandsman's Day in France.

I'll try and write a poem, out in this strange, strange land,

That you may have a remembrance of your boy in the Army Band.

I'll describe to you our duties, but of course I want to say,

That I must be mighty careful, so the Censor'll say "O. K."

First of all, it's "veille"; this, you know, I guess;

After that we all line up for our early morning mess.

Then comes drill and exercise, which we go through step by step,

And when we're through with drilling, the boys are full of pep.

Then we have rehearsal for the concerts played at night,

Overtures and selections; some heavy, and others light,

Then it's time for mess again, this time our meal at noon,

And we march up with our meat can, cup, knife, fork and spoon.

Then we're at our leisure, to do as we feel best, That's the time the Bandsman gets to have his daily rest.

That's the time the boys all write to friends across the foam,

But chiefly to our loved ones, waiting for us at home.

Soon it's time for supper, and eating we ably do, For we're very fond of "filling up"; you know that's nothing new.

After that we fall in line and go marching down the street,

And assemble at the City Hall, where we stand and play "retreat."

Then we start our Concert, without a minute's wait,

We play a real good program, and we're generally through at eight.

Then we ramble 'round the town, the boys all feeling fine,

When suddenly the town clock strikes—the dreaded hour of nine.

That means "go back to quarters," we can't stand 'round and stall,

We must be in our sleeping place when we hear the "bugle call."

And that's the end of a Bandsman's day, until we get into action,

Musicians' Union—88 Haight Street.

W. A. Weber.....President  
Arthur Morey.....Vice-President  
J. J. Atkins.....Business Representative  
A. A. Greenbaum.....Recording Secretary  
Clarence H. King.....Financial Secretary-Treasurer  
Office Hours: 12 to 3 p. m. Telephone Park 34.  
A. S. Less.....Sergeant-at-Arms  
General Assembly Hall. Telephone Park 85  
Park 128. 11 a. m. to 6 p. m.

Oakland Branch.

George E. Williams.....Secretary  
L. N. Ritzau.....Business Representative  
Office Hours, 12:30 to 2:30 p. m. Phone Oakland 2547.

## THE MUSICIANS' UNION LOCAL 6 ROLL OF HONOR AND SERVICE FLAG OF 149 MEMBERS

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H. MELLETZ	R. R. WOODS
M. L. MERKI	R. L. VOSMER
SELIG MEYER	S. T. WOOLEY

And I hope my description meets with your utmost satisfaction.

Now we're waiting for our chance, to take part in the "Fun";

We want to help our boys at the front, give it to the Hun.

We may be only Bandsmen, but we're going on the line,

We want to help to drive those Germans, back across the Rhine.

Our great aim is to win this war, there's another reason, too,

We're anxious to go back home, to those we love, like you.

We're "over here" to do our bit, we're glad we have the chance,

And it looks right now that it won't be long till we come back from France.

—Harold Davis, 67th Artillery Band,  
Somewhere in France.



**The Influenza.**

Spanish influenza has played havoc with our organization and every member is at this time out of employment. When the members will get back to work is problematical, though at this time there seems to be a prospect that places of amusement will be open within the next couple of weeks. The headquarters have been for the past few days practically deserted, the main assembly hall being closed by order of the Board of Health on account of the ruling against indoor assemblages. The Sergeant-at-Arms is at his post, however, and members may secure mail and use the telephone as usual. The offices of the union have remained open and are now open for the transaction of business. We can only hope that the epidemic will soon be under control and that our members will soon be pursuing their usual vocations. No profession has been as hard hit as our profession and the allied theatrical crafts.

**Liberty Bonds.**

Our organization may feel proud of the showing our members have made in the four Liberty Loan drives. If the ratio is maintained as indicated by early responses to the letters sent out our organization's subscriptions to these Liberty Loan drives will be in excess of \$600,000.

To demonstrate to the country that the musicians are doing their share, it is desired to secure an accurate record of all moneys subscribed to the Liberty Loans by the individual members. Please fill out the following and return to C. H. King. This information will be kept confidential.

How much did you subscribe to:

The 1st Liberty Loan.....  
The 2d Liberty Loan.....  
The 3d Liberty Loan.....  
The 4th Liberty Loan.....  
War Savings Stamps .....

Returns from 364 members show a total of \$150,000 subscribed for all loans by our members.

Send in your 50 cent contribution for the Xmas fund for the boys in the service of Uncle Sam at once to Clarence H. King, Fin. Secretary.

Dr. E. E. Ewing has joined the United States Army and he has been commissioned a lieutenant in the Medical Corps at Camp Kearny, San Diego.

Word has been received that Lieutenant Jean Shanis of the 319th Engineers' Band, and his regiment, have arrived safely in France.

In all its old insolence, with all its ancient cruelty and injustice, military autocracy has again armed itself against the pacific hopes of men. Having suppressed self-government among its own people by an organization maintained in part by falsehood and treachery, it has set out to impose its will upon its neighbors and upon us. One by one, it has compelled every civilized nation in the world either to forego its aspirations or to declare war in their defense. We find ourselves fighting again for our national existence. We are face to face with the necessity of asserting anew the fundamental right of free men to make their own laws and choose their own allegiance, or else permit humanity to become the victim of a ruthless ambition that is determined to destroy what it cannot master.—President Wilson.

The union label stands primarily for union industry. As such it is an indispensable complement of "home industry," or other shibboleth of business, in the mind of the purchaser who holds principle above local pride. The union label is, indeed, the only guarantee that the products of any industry are fit to enter decent and cleanly homes.

**CHARTER AMENDMENTS.**

Among the charter amendments to be voted upon at the election on November 5th are those providing for increases in pay for members of the Police and Fire departments. While the cost of living has been constantly soaring since the breaking out of the great world war these men have received no increase in pay and have thus been compelled to reduce the standard of living of themselves and families in order to make both ends meet. They are now asking the people of the city for the much-needed increase and the spirit of fairness which prompts our people should insure an affirmative answer to the request.

No argument should be necessary to the trade unionists of San Francisco to convince them that these charter amendments should have their undivided support. Many of the members of both the Fire and Police departments are members of unions and always willing to do whatever they can to advance the interests of the workers. In fact the fire fighters have made application to the American Federation of Labor for a charter which will undoubtedly be granted. Vote for both of these amendments.

**BINDERY GIRLS WIN.**

Under the law of Colorado it is illegal to strike unless the matter is first presented to the State Industrial Commission. Organized bindery girls of Denver negotiated for three months in an effort to raise wages. The girls finally decided to take charge of affairs and run the risk of being jailed. They "forgot" to report for work one morning and before that day's sun had set the employers accepted a new scale of \$15 a week for skilled women binders and \$18 for forewomen. The old rates were \$13.50 and \$15.

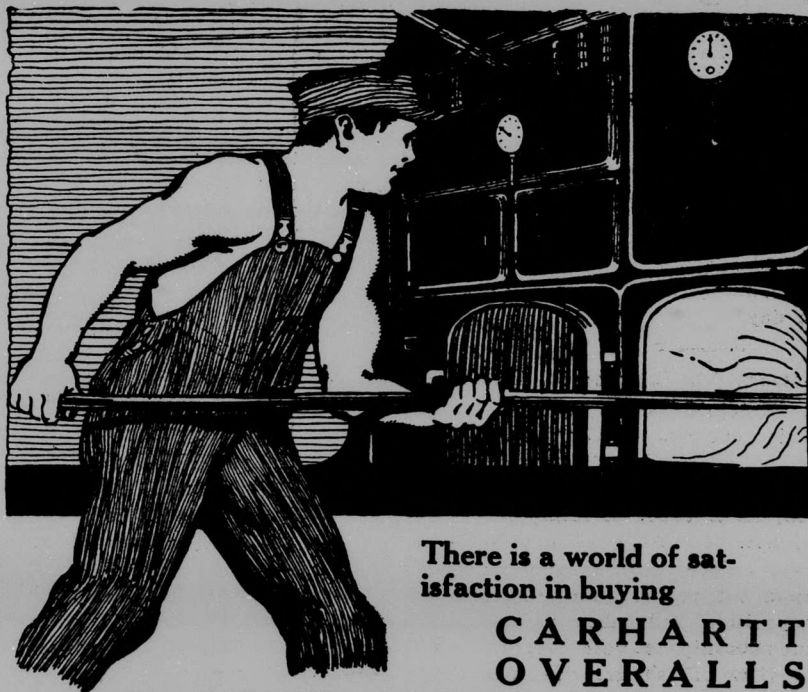
**THE SOLDIERS' MAIL.**

By Harvey O'Higgins, Associate Chairman, Committee on Public Information.

The mail service for our army abroad has now been taken over by the army. It is handling a million letters a day that are received in France from this country, and about 300,000 letters a day that are mailed in France for soldiers in France. It has warehouses for sorting mail at French ports. It has railway mail clerks on some 2000 miles of French railroads. It has a central postoffice at Tours, permanent postoffices at various points, mobile post offices right up to the firing lines, and mail orderlies attached to each company of troops.

In the past, when the mail service for the army was under civil control, great delays were caused in the delivery of mail by the necessary secrecy concerning troop movements. Now, under military control, all movements of the mobile postoffices are telegraphed in code to the distributing post offices and the letters follow the soldiers as they march. All the hospitals notify the central postoffice of the identity of wounded soldiers received or transferred. The central postoffice works with the central Record Division of the Adjutant General's office where every soldier in the army is card-indexed, and 150 men are there constantly employed searching out addresses. A system has been devised by which delivery may be quickened to "replacement units" who have been scattered among widely separated troops.

It still remains true that mail for some 50,000 soldiers in France is delayed because the letters are inadequately addressed. In the future all such letters will be stopped at New York and returned to their senders. It is estimated that 300,000 letters a month have been delayed in the past



There is a world of satisfaction in buying

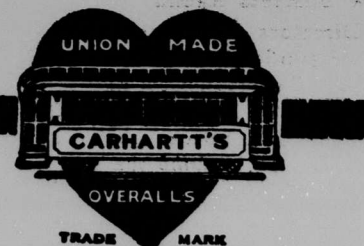
**CARHARTT OVERALLS**

—in the knowledge that you are getting the best that money can buy.

There are many patented features that distinguish them from ordinary overalls.

And to make still greater value possible the denims are specially made in "CARHARTT'S" own cotton mills.

**SOLD ONLY BY THE BETTER CLASS OF STORES**





## SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

### Synopsis of Interim Meeting Held Friday Evening, October 18, 1918.

Owing to an order of the Board of Public Health, prohibiting the holding of meetings during the present epidemic of influenza, and pursuant to Article IV, Section 1, of the Constitution of the San Francisco Labor Council, the executive committee met and transacted, in behalf of the Council, the following business pertaining to its general routine and of such nature as to require immediate attention, to-wit:

Committee called to order at 8 p. m. by Chairman Haggerty.

Roll was called and absentees noted.

Minutes of previous meeting of the Council approved as printed.

**Credentials**—Egg Inspectors' Union—C. Sherman. Delegate seated.

**Communications**—Referred to Executive Committee—From the Board of Public Works, with reference to certain employees on the Municipal Railway. Asphalt Workers, wage scale. Cigar-makers, wage scale and agreement. Waterfront Workers' Federation, requesting a boycott of the Charles Nelson Company.

**Reports of Unions**—Bakery Wagon Drivers—Have received an increase of 50 cents per day for all members, and subscribed \$3000 to the Fourth Liberty Loan. Machinists—Subscribed \$10,000 to the last loan. Teamsters No. 85—Took \$20,000 of Fourth Liberty Bonds. Office Employees—Thank Council for assistance in present organizing campaign which is proving successful. Janitors—Took \$250 of the last loan. Barbers—Are still having trouble with master barbers.

**Auditing Committee**—Reported favorably on all bills; same ordered paid.

**Executive Committee's Report**—Recommended that secretary assist the Office Employees in adjusting matter with Boilermakers No. 6. Recommended indorsement of the wage scale and agreement of Office Employees' Union. Instructed the secretary to assist the Cemetery Employees in negotiating for an increase in wages. Pursuant to report of sub-committee that the Firemen's Band had decided to go out of business, recommended that the communication of Musicians' Union in that regard be filed. Report concurred in.

**New Business**—On motion, Granat Brothers and Jewelry Workers' Union were cited to have representatives present at next meeting of the committee.

**Receipts**—Total receipts, \$330. **Expenses**—Total expenses, \$121.

Committee adjourned at 9:05 p. m.

Fraternally submitted,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label on all purchases.

### LABEL SECTION.

Minutes of Meeting Held October 16, 1918.

Meeting called to order at 8:20 p. m. by President Kidwell.

Officers present: Kidwell, Plato, Mahoney, Buehrer.

Minutes of previous meeting approved as read.

**Credentials**—From Jewelry Workers No. 36 for Brother E. H. Fleming. Credentials received and delegate seated.

**Communications**—From United Textile Workers, relative to space on the Label Bulletin Board. Label Agent stated that he answered same, giving the information requested; ordered filed. From Tobacco Workers' International Union, subscribing for space on Bulletin Board, also enclosing check for \$12.50. Acknowledged and filed. From Label Trades Department, American Federation of Labor, requesting information

as to organizations affiliated entitled to affiliation who are not affiliated with the section, asking that names of organizations be forwarded to the department; referred to the Secretary for answer. From Firemen's Campaign Committee, asking for indorsement of Charter Amendment No. 48, giving the firemen a raise in salary; on motion, Section indorsed same, requesting all unionists to support same.

**Bills**—Buehrer, salary from October 1st to 15th, \$31.25; car fare and incidentals, \$2.50; Wm. Bate-man, 25 picture frames as per bid, \$60.50; Donaldson Publishing Co., circular letter, \$2.25.

**Reports of Unions**—Bakery Wagon Drivers—Secured an increase of 50 cents per day for all men; are active on 8 o'clock starting time, expect to put same into effect sometime in the future. Grocery Clerks—Are still actively engaged in organizing the clerks in grocery stores, delicatessen stores, grocerias, cash and carry stores; are organizing all the women who are replacing men in this calling. Have established a minimum wage of \$15 for inexperienced clerks, and \$18 for experienced girls; request all trade unionists to ask for the button of the Grocery Clerks. Waiters, Local No. 30—Report having organized all the waiters working in Taits; organization growing by leaps and bounds; expect to have all the waiters in the city organized 100 per cent in a short time.

**Unfinished Business**—None.

**New Business**—On motion, the debate on co-operation was indefinitely postponed until the prevailing epidemic of Spanish influenza subsides.

Secretary-Treasurer reports being ready for auditors.

Label Agent reports placing hall signs around in the meeting halls, working in conjunction with some local tobacco and cigar dealers to have more union label tobacco placed on the market; requests a continued demand for union label tobacco, cigars and cigarettes; sent out circular letter advising all unions that Chick's Booterie is unfair; assisting Grocery Clerks in the Mission district. Label Bulletin Board now nearly filled up, only two spaces remaining unoccupied.

**Receipts**—Dues, \$22.50; Label Agent per capita, \$7.38. Total \$29.88.

**Disbursements**—General Fund, \$65.25; Special Fund, \$31.25.

Owing to prevailing epidemic, meeting adjourned at 9 p. m.

Fraternally submitted,

E. G. BUEHRER, Sec'y pro tem.

P. S.—Demand the union label, card and button. When you buy non-union made goods you employ non-union labor.

### UNION METHODS URGED.

The recent English railway strike was not caused by organized labor, but by "disorganized labor—mere bolshevism"—say Reynold's newspaper. This publication, which is among the most forward looking in England, declares that the welfare of the workers depends upon a strict observance of trade union methods.

"We have a firm and unalterable conviction," says this paper, "that it is in the power of organized labor to adjust the bases of industry in this country so that it shall receive a full and just reward for its exertions, and see that those who have, for no adequate service, taken toll of the labor of those who toil shall find no such chance in the future. This it may do legally and in pursuance of the sound principles on which trade unionism is based. Its progress will be like the march of a disciplined army. Anything that tends to destroy that progress is a danger to labor. It is not trade unionism at all, but just bolshevism. And those who hope to gain from disorganization and disunion the things they would gain from unity of purpose and action are blind leaders of the blind."

Barring one organization—I mean the church—the labor union is the most potent ally of good government this country has ever developed.

Fundamentally, the banding together of workmen for their mutual protection is the very sheet anchor of free institutions.

I have no sympathy with the principle that the labor of a man should be regarded as a commodity or an article of commerce. To speak of labor being bought and sold, as if it were a commodity, is an insult. A man's labor is the expenditure of his life. To deny this is to deny the most imperative precept of citizenship:—United States Senator Cummins.

Some people are so ready to take some kind of medicine at the least indisposition that they seem to believe health is purchasable at the drug store and that it is kept in jars.

## Your Next Hat Sir!

BE SURE IT'S A  
**BERTILLION**  
They're Union Made

**Bertillion Leading Hatter**  
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Bet. 3d and 4th Streets, opposite Grant Avenue

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Member of the Associated Savings Banks of San Francisco

**Mission Branch**, Mission and 21st Sts.  
**Park-Presidio District Branch**, Clement and Seventh Ave.

**Haight St. Branch**, Haight and Belvedere Sts.

JUNE 30, 1918.

**Assets** . . . . . \$59,397,625.20  
**Deposits** . . . . . 55,775,507.86  
**Reserve and Contingent Funds** . . . . . 2,286,030.34  
**Employees' Pension Fund** . . . . . 284,897.17

### OFFICERS:

John A. Buck, President; George Tourny, Vice-Pres. and Manager; A. H. R. Schmidt, Vice-Pres. and Cashier; E. T. Kruse, Vice-President; William Herrmann, Assistant Cashier; A. H. Muller, Secretary; Wm. D. Newhouse, Assistant Secretary; Goodfellow, Eells, Moore & Orrick, General Attorneys.

Board of Directors—John A. Buck, George Tourny, E. T. Kruse, A. H. R. Schmidt, I. N. Walter, Hugh Goodfellow, A. Haas, E. N. Van Bergen, Robert Dollar.

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FLORAL ARTISTS

Funeral Work a Specialty—Lowest Prices

3091 Sixteenth St., Near Valencia

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## Union Made Hats

*Kelly*

\$3

\$4

\$5

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Between Mission and Valencia Sts.



**WHAT IS THE EMPLOYMENT MANAGER?**

By C. T. Clayton,

Director, Training and Dilution Service, U. S. Department of Labor.

As modern business organization increases in complexity, further division of responsibility and more closely defined delegation of authority must be extended or the management will become chaotic. It is more and more being recognized that one most important function in a well-organized industrial establishment is the hitherto neglected responsibility of selection, placing, and advancement of workers. This is what we mean by the term "employment management."

Employment management goes further, however, than merely concerning itself with such selection, placement and promotion. It investigates, as part of the selection, the character, experience, and capacity of the applicant. It investigates for placement; and does not limit its investigation to the applicant. It sounds possibilities of openings for placement and it employs every means to secure the comfort and safety of the worker and thus assists his advancement by giving him a quiet mind and an assured future.

The employment manager is really the conscience of modern industry in practical action. In the old days when employers had but few workers and themselves worked side by side with them, every worker was individually known to his boss; his idiosyncrasies were understood; his ambitions were appreciated because they were like to the boss' ambitions. But now when workers, numbered by the thousands, are employed by a collective boss who is a mere list of stockholders, living perhaps thousands of miles from the works and knowing the workers only as items of profit or loss on a ledger, some substitute for the old personal touch must be found or industry will become, first, congeries of unrelated items in reports, and, finally, mere anarchy. If modern industry is to be well-knit; is to understand and accomplish its real purposes, it must cultivate its conscience—the employment manager.

The usual method of business organization unfortunately has so far failed to take in this function as a distinct part of factory control. The foreman should not be charged with responsibility of selection of his gang. Good management does not require that he do so. Factory after factory has demonstrated that if the foreman's power includes that of sending back an unsatisfactory worker to the employment manager for removal and replacement, that is sufficient for purposes of discipline. But when it is considered that the cost of securing and training each worker ranges from \$10 to \$200, and averages probably more than \$60 each, a stupendous leak in the business which still clings to the antiquated foremanship hiring-and-firing method is disclosed. Moreover, competent employment management reduces industrial misunderstanding and friction quite noticeably. In these days, when every nerve must be strained to secure the highest possible output, no wise factory manager will ignore such a means of keeping the industrial peace.

Employment management differs from the public employment service. Some employers have been limiting their employment management to the status of mere labor recruiting agencies. That work should be left to the U. S. Employment Service, whose function is to find the labor and sift it in a preliminary way, offering those workers who seem likely to suit to the employment manager for his more intimate knowledge of the factory's needs; his more thorough methods of selection. The employment manager cannot be dispensed with in favor of the public employment agency any more than the public employment agency in this day of national need can be evaded. At least twelve million of our working people are today engaged in the production and distribution of war supplies behind our military forces. Six million or more will be required to

fill the toll of increased demand brought about by the call of two millions to the colors before next July. Every available new source of labor must be tapped and carefully selected and trained before placing in industry. While the Government will give every possible assistance, advice and guidance in this tremendous operation, it is the plainest common sense to counsel that every industrial concern immediately secure the best possible employment manager and place upon him the authority and responsibility of a direct delegate from the highest command in the establishment. With any less authority, the employment manager is almost sure to fail.

The provision of an adequate number of competent persons for employment management is one of the serious elements. Forty thousand firms in this country are now engaged in war production; and many more are daily undertaking the work as less essential industries change over. The only source of trained supply so far, is the work being done by the Employment Management Section of the War Industries Board, the successor of the work begun in the Council of National Defense. This section is fostering training of men and women previously experienced in phases of industrial work, by intensive courses upon employment management in classes at various universities. Such men and women must have had at least three years' experience in industrial methods and personal knowledge of shop problems. In most cases they are delegates from war supply factories.

The Training and Dilution Service will be much more effective where it is able to deal through a competent employment manager with factories facing the great problem of expansion in labor supply. This service urges every factory to put in a thorough-going employment department and suggests that all factories not so organized select some one from their organization having the

groundwork of experience and the right mental horizon and send him or her to the first available employment training course. It is suggested that the Employment Management Section of the War Industries Board at 717 Thirteenth street, Washington, be consulted regarding these matters; or the field officers of this service will be glad to give full information.

**DEATHS.**

The following members of local unions died during the past week: John C. Brown of the riggers and stevedores, Francis M. Connors of the stationary engineers, Arthur Clarke of the marine cooks, Thomas R. Dixon of the plumbers, William Morgan of the butchers, John Knox of the marine cooks, Henry C. Gahrs of the boiler-makers, Iver S. Johnson of the tailors, Daniel Foley of the riggers and stevedores, Frank T. Donohue of the electrical workers, David Taylor of the boilermakers, Tony Coster of the molders, Charles Franz of the shoe cutters, George H. Ipsen of the beer drivers, Joseph F. O'Neill of the waiters, Leland Taylor of the photo engravers, Sydney Fenton of the boilermakers, Arthur E. Friend of the riggers and stevedores, Julius Jensen of the marine firemen, Otto J. Junge of the shipfitters, Rose Krayenbuhl of the waitresses, Julius J. Pasche of the sailors, William J. Fleming of the bookbinders, Loren L. Kneiley of the riggers and stevedores, Harry Miller of the bartenders, Albert Setzer of the painters, Burke Taylor of the printers.

The love or hate you see in other people's eyes is usually merely the reflection of what is in your own.

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**The House of "Lucky" Wedding Rings****For Safe Keeping Put Your Money in DIAMONDS**

By ALBERT S. SAMUELS

**D**IAMONDS have become one of the safest and best paying investments a man can make. They have gone up sixty per cent since 1914. The advance in years to come will be equally rapid. They will make you money in addition to the pleasure of wearing them. We insure their value to you by our money-back guaranty bond, agreeing to refund 90 per cent of your purchase price any time within a year if you have to dispose of them.

We sell blue-white diamonds only. These are not the largest in the world for the money, but they are the most brilliant. No one can ever criticize a diamond you buy here. Put \$10 or \$25 a month into a diamond. We will hold it for you until the payments are complete, protecting you against the coming advances.

Watchmakers *The Albert S. Samuels Co.* Jewelers Opticians

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# BROTHER UNIONISTS

## VOTE FOR Firemen's Amendment No. 48

—  
Last on Ballot  
—

A FAIR Request to the voters for a raise of wages, for 5 years.

—  
The Firemen of San Francisco are being affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and deserve the support of all Union men.

### THE SCHOOL AMENDMENT.

By Mrs. Jesse H. Steinhart,

Secretary of the Public Education Society.

Charter amendment No. 37, which is the school charter amendment, providing vital changes in the system of administration of the San Francisco Public School Department, has become one of the most talked-of amendments on the November ballot. The proponents of the amendment are now engaged in a vigorous campaign to assure its adoption.

New assurances of support are being received daily by the Public Education Society, which is sponsoring the school reform measure. Indorsements are coming in from many groups interested in civic affairs.

The following organizations have already indorsed the school charter amendment: The Civic League of Improvement Clubs, the San Francisco Center, the Commonwealth Club, Divisadero District Improvement Association, To Kalon Club, Philomath Club, Business and Professional Women's Club of San Francisco, City Federation of Women's Clubs, Haight and Ashbury Improvement Association, and the San Francisco Real Estate Board. Many other organizations are planning to indorse the amendment before election day.

Prominent educators are interesting themselves on behalf of the measure. United States Commissioner of Education P. P. Claxton, Ray Lyman Wilbur, president of Stanford University; Arthur H. Chamberlain, secretary of the California Teachers' Association and Richard Y. Boone, professor of education at the University of California, are among the noted educators favoring the new instrument of local school administration.

The amendment provides for a lay board of education of seven members, appointed by the Mayor to serve without pay, who shall fix the number, salary and qualifications of the employees in the department.

It also provides that the board shall select the

superintendent of public schools, who will be the best educator to be obtained in the country. The superintendent will serve at the pleasure of the board. Among other things, the amendment provides for a civil service system of appointing teachers, life tenure for teachers, and a census of school children.

All responsibility for school department policy will, under the amendment, rest with the board of education. All responsibility for educational management will rest with the superintendent. Thus the conflict of authority, now so apparent in the school department, will be effectively eliminated.

Financial checks on the board are the same as exist at the present—control of the budget by the supervisors and the checking of accounts by the auditor.

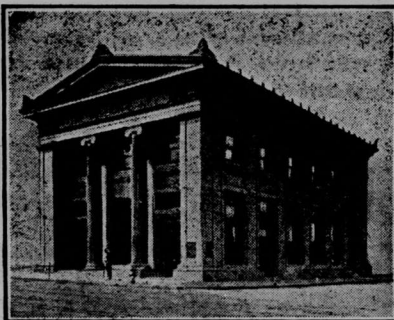
It is a fact that more than three-fourths of our children drop out of grammar school before reaching the fifth grade. Only six per cent of San Francisco children reach the high schools. Too many children fail of promotion. They lose their chance in life because our grammar schools do not give them an education.

These conditions are not to be blamed on the teachers in the San Francisco School Department. The fault lies with the system of administration. There is urgent need for a new system, through which a greater degree of efficiency can be established at once.

Charter amendment No. 37 provides a typical American system of school management, tried out in other cities ranking highest educationally in the United States. San Francisco is now the only city that permits politics to creep into its school affairs by electing its superintendent of schools.

Although a large number of San Francisco teachers are opposing the proposed charter change, many other teachers are quietly working for the amendment. The teachers are not united in opposition to the amendment, as has often been stated. Some of them have even talked publicly in its favor.

The amendment is one deserving of the intelligent consideration of the San Francisco voter and the Public Education Society feels safe in placing its fate in the hands of the fathers and mothers of this city.



Vaults open 8 a. m. to 6 p. m.

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Sixteenth Street and Julian Avenue.



# Vote "NO" on Proposition No. 22

## (Bone-Dry Prohibition)

CONGRESS has decreed that "war-time" prohibition shall become effective on July 1, 1919.

PROPOSITION No. 22 would dry up California with her 350,000 acres in grapes, on January 1, 1919.

OUR GRAPE GROWERS NEED THOSE SIX MONTHS offered by Congress to adjust themselves to "war-time" prohibition.

We believe the people of California, by a great majority sentiment, will refuse to discriminate against their own State and will protest to the end against the destruction of our great grape industry which has been fostered and encouraged for more than half a century.

Appealing to that spirit of loyalty and justice, we urge every fair-minded citizen to

# Vote "NO" on Proposition No. 22

## CALIFORNIA GRAPE PROTECTIVE ASSN.

### GERMANY'S "EFFICIENCY."

Daily we learn more of Germany's "efficiency." Comes Gustavus Myers and tells us the real reason why Germany has advocated pasteurization of milk.

"The fact is," writes this statistician, "that so general in Germany has been for years the condemnation of women to severe drudgery that vast numbers of them lost the power to nourish their babies. The Berlin statistics, prepared by Breckhs, showed that only one-seventh of all of the infant deaths reported were those of breast-fed babies, while the remaining six-sevenths were those of bottle-fed babies.

"Needing the men for its military machine, the German autocracy was not disposed to do anything that would release girls and women from hard labor in fields, mines, factories and shops. Consequently, it did the next best thing, which was to decree the use of pasteurized milk—a measure that had some effect in saving babies for its war machine while at the same time giving the German rulers the reputation of being a 'marvelous social reform government.'"

Myers points out that with its polyglot population New York's infant mortality rate has been 105 per 1000 births. Boston's was 110 in 1912, and Cincinnati's 103, while cities like Berlin, Danzig, Breslau, Madgeburg, Posen, Hanover and Duesseldorf ranged from 120 to 258.

Yet, Myers declares, "German propagandists have filled America with effusive accounts of the 'innumerable clinics, krippen, milk stations and institutions for indigent mothers in Germany.'" They thus disseminated the idea that "extraordinary Germany" was the originator of child-saving agitation and measures, and that it was a "wonderfully efficient" country where health was high and people were happy.

"What they did not say was that France started the world-wide movement to reduce in-

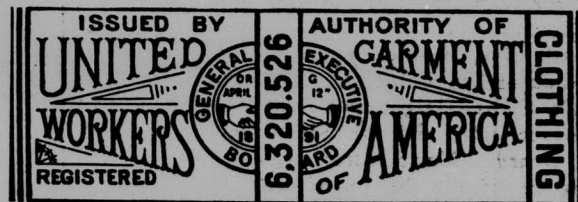
fant mortality more than a century before Germany wakened up to it. And what they did not tell or care to tell were the simple figures of infant mortality in Germany. These would have completely spoiled their gorgeous propaganda. The German official figures alone would have shown that the number of infant deaths in Germany has been continuously and incredibly large—higher than in any other registered country in the world except European Russia and Austria."

The American people have had a fresh baptism of the spirit of sacrifice for liberty which enabled

the men of '76 to make the Declaration of Independence the decree of a powerful nation. They have entered this war to aid in insuring to peaceful peoples freedom from conquest, and they will not lay down the sword until the menace of militarism is lifted from mankind. The men who have given their lives on land and sea in this glorious adventure will forever shine in the Republic's firmament, and we have highly resolved they shall not have died in vain. Out of the tragedy of war the steady light of peace, guaranteed by a league of all free nations, will illumine the world.—Secretary Daniels.

### Corduroys---with the "Union Label"---

The Label you want to see---



—and the best trousers, as far as we honestly know, that you can buy at this price. Corduroys have always been a preference with many men for work wear; but now, since good wool is all going to France, they are far superior in warmth, appearance, and durability, and this special line is special priced at

**\$3.50** a pair

The New

## Prager Department Store

MARKET AND JONES.



**PROMOTE UNITY OF ALLIED LABOR.**

The effect of the American labor delegation headed by President Samuel Gompers upon the attitude of British labor toward the war is shown by the comments of leaders of the small pacifist element upon the proceedings of the recent interallied labor and Socialist conference.

"The Labor Leader," organ of the Independent Labor Party, which must not be confused with the Labor Party, states: "It has made impossible an early meeting of the International, that is to say, an international gathering which would include representatives of enemy countries, and has strengthened the positions of the allied governments and given them the fullest encouragement to continue the military prosecution of the war."

The pacifist leaders are exceedingly angry with Gompers on account of the influence he exerted upon the British trade union representatives. There is no doubt that his plain statement of the issues involved in the struggle and the expression he gave to the determination of American democracy to continue the war to victory rallied the anti-defeatist sections at the conference, who, owing to the weariness induced by four years of effort, had been inclined to allow their opponents to assume a position of leadership which the small number of their supporters did not justify.

The policy of the pacifists now is to decry the importance of the conference and to assert that it was a complete failure, as indeed from their point of view it undoubtedly was, for they failed to capture it.

The declaration made by a member of the American delegation that American labor would not meet German workers in conference until Germany is beaten reflects the opinion of an enormous number of the rank and file of the British labor movement.

The action of the German Majority Social Democrats in joining the government of Prince Max, and helping his attempt to delude the world into the belief that Germany has become a democracy, still further justifies the position taken by the American delegation. It is evident that the German Social Democrats are willing to support any scheme intended to prevent the just claims of the allied nations being met, but their attempts to deceive are not likely to be successful with British labor.

The pacifists in labor circles who formerly praised President Wilson because they were under the mistaken idea that his idealism was of their own weak-kneed type, now abuse him for the strong line he has taken with regard to the Austrian-German endeavors to bring about a premature peace. This change of view renders them ridiculous, as it shows how little they have understood the insight and clear-cut intentions of the spokesman of American democracy.

**BAKERS RAISE WAGES.**

Organized bakers at San Antonio, Texas, have raised wages of bench men to \$19 a week, and oven men and foremen to \$28. Former rates ranged from \$13.50 to \$16.

A minimum wage of \$35.00 a week for foremen and oven men has been established by Bakers' Union No. 167, of Newark, N. J. A few months ago rates were advanced to \$30, but the bakers insist on "marking time" with the increased cost of living.

At Kansas City the big plant of the Campbell Bakery Company has been unionized by the Bakers' Union. An agreement with Bakery Salesmen's Union No. 335 has also been signed.

Some people set the pace and then sit down and are content to watch the procession go by.

**BERRY MADE MAJOR.**

Congratulations are pouring in from all parts of the country for George L. Berry, president of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union of North America, on his recent appointment as major in the Ordnance Department of the United States Army. Labor feels itself signally honored by this selection of one of its chieftains to fill an important governmental post, although mingled with it is regret that he should be taken even temporarily from the labor field.

As a member of the American Labor Mission, appointed by President Gompers to visit Europe, Major Berry, representing the printing trades of the country, did much to assure the success of the mission.

Berry was elected president of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union of North America at the convention in Brighton Beach in June, 1907, and during his term of office since then has been instrumental in establishing the Home for Superannuated and Aged Pressmen and the Tuberculosis Sanitarium, also the Technical School at Pressmen's Home, Tenn.

During President Berry's administration the membership in the union increased from 16,000 to 40,000 and the wage schedule accomplished is recognized to be really extraordinary. Increases of 40 or 50 per cent have been gained and the number of contracts established has been increased to a remarkable degree.

*don't let  
California  
go dry!*

**VOTE NO ON  
NUMBERS 1 & 22  
NOVEMBER 5<sup>TH</sup>**

**VOTE YES**

**Charter Amendment  
Number  
47**

**Increasing the Salary of Members of the  
Police Department Sixty-Six cents per day**

**This will not include the Chief of Police  
or the Captain of Detectives**

**Election Day, Tuesday, November 5th, 1918**



## TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS

With but eighteen opposing votes, San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21 met last Sunday afternoon and voted to accept a counter proposition received from the Newspaper Publishers' Association, proposing an advance in wages of 50 cents per day. The agreement is for one year, when either party thereto may reopen negotiations by giving thirty days notice. The new agreement went into effect on Monday, October 21st, the date of expiration of the old contract. While some determined opposition was developed, after an exhaustive discussion the vote to accept was overwhelmingly in favor. Because of the proclamation of the Board of Health forbidding public meetings in halls, the meeting was held on the roof of the Underwood Building, 525 Market street. Fortunately the weather was fine and the arrangements all that could be desired under the circumstances. A photographer was present and took a picture of the group. The new agreement provides a basic wage of \$34 per week on evening newspapers and \$37 per week on morning newspapers. The old scale was strengthened by the insertion of a time limit for resets of forty-eight hours.

In all probability the regular meeting of the union, scheduled for Sunday, October 27, 1918, will be abandoned because of the prevailing epidemic.

The assembly room at headquarters has been closed in compliance with the order issued by the Board of Health. Members will kindly furnish Secretary Michelson their home address and telephone number in order to facilitate the work of supplying help.

At the time copy for this column was prepared, No. 21 had lost two members because of the prevailing epidemic of Spanish influenza. Burke Taylor (formerly Dean W. Hammond), died Wednesday morning at San Francisco Hospital. His remains (by request), were incinerated at Cypress Lawn crematorium and the ashes are left for disposal by relatives. Taylor formerly was employed on the "Morning Call," but left this city in 1911. Recently he resigned a position in the Government Printing Office in Washington, D. C., arriving back here on October 10, 1918. He was a brother of W. B. Hammond, also formerly employed on the "Call," but more recently connected with the Los Angeles "Tribune" and the San Diego "Union."

F. E. Wilke, who joined No. 21 on October 29, 1911, died of influenza Wednesday, October 23, 1918. At the time of reporting this death, efforts were being made to locate his relatives. Wilke had been employed for several years in the plant of Althof & Bahls, and was well known in the commercial branch of the printing industry in this city.

Secretary Michelson would appreciate information leading to the whereabouts of E. B. Hallauer and William D. Rencher.

The following letter has been received from the secretary of the priorities division of the War Industries Board at Washington. It is in response to an appeal by No. 21 to Senators and Representatives in Congress to assist in the matter of protecting the printing industry:

"1. The commercial printing industry has not been placed on the preference list, and in this connection wish to say that the purpose of the preference list is to assist plants and industries in the production of commodities vitally necessary in the conduct of the war.

"2. The work performed by commercial printers varies from that of the highest importance to work which might well be discontinued, especially during the period of the war, and we believe that the printing needs of the country

will be properly cared for without giving the commercial printing industry preference.

"3. You, no doubt, understand that the priorities board has not classified any plant or industry as non-essential, and failure to be placed on the preference list does not mean that fuel, labor, etc., will not be available.

"4. In individual cases where a printing plant is engaged in work of exceptional national importance, and is unable to secure fuel or materials needed in such work, the priorities division will render such assistance as is possible without interfering with direct or indirect war work."

Labor organizations have been foremost in calling public attention to and demanding the recognition of the conditions against which their members are struggling. Indeed they are to be credited with forcing the observance of these facts, both upon employers and political economists. Had they not done so, political economy might have continued to be the "dismal science," which so long faced practical conditions with abstract theories.—Graham Taylor.

He is base who receives favors and renders none. In the order of nature we cannot render benefits to those from whom we receive them, or only seldom. But the benefit we receive must be rendered again, line for line, deed for deed, cent for cent, to somebody. Beware of too much good staying in your hand. \* \* \* Pay it away quickly in some sort.—Emerson.

Many a man falls because he can't be convinced that other people are as smart as he is.

### Allied Printing Trades Council

Room 302, Labor Temple,  
Sixteenth and Capp Streets,  
FERDINAND BARBRACK, Secretary.  
Telephone Park 7797.  
Office Hours—11 A. M. to 1 P. M.



#### LIST OF UNION LABEL OFFICES.

- \*Linotype Machines.
  - †Intertype Machines.
  - \*Linotype and Intertype.
  - †Simplex Machines.
- |                                       |                    |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------|
| (31) Architect Press, The.....        | 245 Mission        |
| (126) Ashbury Heights Advance.....    | 1672 Haight        |
| (7) *Barry, Jas. H. Co.....           | 1122-1124 Mission  |
| (82) Baumann Printing Co.....         | 268 Market         |
| (73) *Belcher & Phillips.....         | 515 Howard         |
| (14) Ben Franklin Press.....          | 140 Second         |
| (196) Borgel & Downie.....            | 370 Second         |
| (69) Brower & Co., Marcus.....        | 346 Sansome        |
| (3) *Brunt, Walter N.....             | 766 Mission        |
| (4) Buckley & Curtin.....             | 739 Market         |
| (220) Calendar Printing Co.....       | 112 Hyde           |
| (176) *California Press.....          | 340 Sansome        |
| (71) Canessa Printing Co.....         | 708 Montgomery     |
| (87) Chase & Rae.....                 | 1185 Church        |
| (39) *Collins, C. J.....              | 3358 Twenty-second |
| (42) Cottle Printing Co.....          | 3262 Twenty-second |
| (179) *Donaldson Publishing Co.....   | 568 Clay           |
| (18) Eagle Printing Company.....      | 59 McAllister      |
| (46) Eastman & Co.....                | 220 Kearny         |
| (54) Elite Printing Co.....           | 3459 Eighteenth    |
| (62) Eureka Press, Inc.....           | 440 Sansome        |
| (146) Excelsior Press.....            | 238 Eighth         |
| (101) Francis-Valentine Co.....       | 777 Mission        |
| (203) *Franklin Linotype Co.....      | 509 Sansome        |
| (75) Gille Co.....                    | 818 Mission        |
| (17) Golden State Printing Co.....    | 42 Second          |
| (190) Griffith, E. B.....             | 545 Valencia       |
| (5) Guedet Printing Co.....           | 344 Kearny         |
| (27) Hall-Kohnke Co.....              | 565 Mission        |
| (127) *Halle, R. H.....               | 261 Bush           |
| (29) Hancock Bros.....                | 47-49 Jessie       |
| (158) Hansen Printing Co.....         | 259 Natoma         |
| (60) *Hinton, W. M.....               | 641 Stevenson      |
| (150) *International Printing Co..... | 330 Jackson        |
| (168) *Lanson & Lauray.....           | 534 Jackson        |
| (227) Lasky, I.....                   | 1203 Fillmore      |
| (108) Lavery Printing Co.....         | 1540 California    |
| (84) Liberty Press.....               | 25 Fremont         |
| (45) Liss, H. C.....                  | 2305 Mariposa      |
| (135) Lynch, J. C.....                | 3390 Eighteenth    |
| (23) *Majestic Press.....             | 315 Hayes          |
| (37) Marshall, J. C.....              | 485 Pine           |
| (93) *Martin Linotype Co.....         | 215 Leidesdorff    |
| (68) Mitchell & Goodman.....          | 363 Clay           |
| (206) *Moir Printing Company.....     | 440 Sansome        |
| (48) Monarch Printing Co.....         | 1216 Mission       |

- |                                      |                       |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| (24) Morris & Sheridan Co.....       | 343 Front             |
| (80) McLean, A. A.....               | 218 Ellis             |
| (91) McNicoll, John R.....           | 215 Leidesdorff       |
| (208) *Neubarth & Co., J. J.....     | 25 Jessie             |
| (32) *Norton, R. H.....              | 5716 Geary            |
| (104) Owl Printing Co.....           | 565 Commercial        |
| (81) *Pernau Publishing Co.....      | 753 Market            |
| (88) *Polyglot Printing Co.....      | 118 Columbus Ave.     |
| (143) *Progress Printing Co.....     | 516 Mission           |
| (34) Reuter Bros.....                | 513 Valencia          |
| (64) Richmond Banner, The.....       | 320 Sixth Ave.        |
| (61) *Rincon Pub. Co.....            | 643 Stevenson         |
| (26) Roesch Co., Louis.....          | Fifteenth and Mission |
| (66) Roycroft Press.....             | 461 Bush              |
| (83) Samuel Printing Co.....         | 16 Larkin             |
| (145) *S. F. Newspaper Union.....    | 818 Mission           |
| (58) Severance-Roche Co.....         | 1733 Mission          |
| (6) Shannon-Conmy Printing Co.....   | 509 Sansome           |
| (15) Simplex System Co.....          | 136 Pine              |
| (125) *Shanley Co., The.....         | 147-151 Minna         |
| (29) Standard Printing Co.....       | 824 Clay              |
| (63) *Telegraph Press.....           | 69 Turk               |
| (49) Stockwitz Printing Co.....      | 1212 Turk             |
| (187) *Town Talk Press.....          | 88 First              |
| (52) Turner & Dahken.....            | 134 Golden Gate Ave.  |
| (177) United Presbyterian Press..... | 1074 Guerrero         |
| (138) Wagner Printing Co.....        | 1105 Mission          |
| (35) Wale Printing Co.....           | 883 Market            |
| (38) *West Coast Publishing Co.....  | 30 Sharon             |
| (36) West End Press.....             | 2436 California       |
| (43) Western Printing Co.....        | 82 Second             |
| (51) Widup, Ernest F.....            | 1133 Mission          |
| (106) Wilcox & Co.....               | 320 First             |
| (44) *Williams Printing Co.....      | 350 Sansome           |
| (76) Wobbers, Inc.....               | 774 Market            |
| (112) Wolff, Louis A.....            | 64 Elgin Park         |

#### BOOKBINDERS AND PAPER RULERS.

- |                                       |                 |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------|
| (128) Barry, Edward & Co.....         | 215 Leidesdorff |
| (205) Bowman & Plimley.....           | 343 Front       |
| (191) Caldwell, Geo. P. & Co.....     | 442 Sansome     |
| (210) Dever, Garrity Co.....          | 515 Howard      |
| (224) Foster & Futernick Company..... | 560 Mission     |
| (231) Houle, A. L. Bindery Co.....    | 509 Sansome     |
| (221) Ingrisich, Louis L.....         | 340 Sansome     |
| (108) Levison Printing Co.....        | 1540 California |
| (131) Malloye, Frank & Co.....        | 251-253 Bush    |
| (150) McIntyre, John B.....           | 440 Sansome     |
| (81) Pernau Publishing Co.....        | 751 Market      |
| (200) Slater, John A.....             | 147-151 Minna   |
| (195) Stumm, E. C.....                | 675 Stevenson   |
| (168) Thumler & Rutherford.....       | 117 Grant Ave.  |

#### CARTON AND LABEL MANUFACTURERS.

- |                                 |            |
|---------------------------------|------------|
| (161) Occidental Supply Co..... | 580 Howard |
|---------------------------------|------------|

#### GOLD STAMPERS AND EMBOSERS.

- |                          |             |
|--------------------------|-------------|
| (3) Brunt, Walter N..... | 766 Mission |
|--------------------------|-------------|

#### LITHOGRAPHERS.

- |   |                       |
|---|-----------------------|
| (234) Galloway Lithographing Co., Inc., The.... | 509-515 Howard        |
| (26) Roesch Co., Louis.....                     | Fifteenth and Mission |

#### MAILERS.

- |                                    |             |
|------------------------------------|-------------|
| (219) Rightway Mailing Agency..... | 766 Mission |
|------------------------------------|-------------|

#### NEWSPAPERS.

- |  |                    |
|--|--------------------|
| (126) Ashbury Heights Advance.....               | 1672 Haight        |
| (139) *Bien, S. F. Danish-Norwegian.....         | 340 Sansome        |
| (11) *Call and Post, The..New Mtgmy. and Jessie  |                    |
| (25) *Daily News.....                            | 340 Ninth          |
| (94) *Journal of Commerce..Cor. Annie and Jessie |                    |
| (21) Labor Clarion.....                          | Sixteenth and Capp |
| (141) *La Voce del Popolo.....                   | 641 Stevenson      |
| (57) *Leader, The.....                           | 643 Stevenson      |
| (123) *L'Italia Daily News.....                  | 118 Columbus Ave.  |
| (39) *Mission Enterprise.....                    | 3358 Twenty-second |
| (144) Organized Labor.....                       | 1122 Mission       |
| (156) Pacific Coast Merchant.....                | 423 Sacramento     |
| (61) *Recorder, The.....                         | 643 Stevenson      |
| (32) *Richmond Record, The.....                  | 5716 Geary         |
| (7) *Star, The.....                              | 1122-1124 Mission  |
| (41) The Seamen's Journal.....                   | 59 Clay            |
| (38) *Vestkusten, Swedish.....                   | 30 Sharon          |

#### PRESSWORK.

- |                                   |              |
|-----------------------------------|--------------|
| (134) Independent Press Room..... | 348A Sansome |
| (103) Lyons, J. F.....            | 330 Jackson  |
| (122) Periodical Press Room.....  | 509 Sansome  |

#### RUBBER STAMPS.

- |                              |           |
|------------------------------|-----------|
| (83) Samuel Printing Co..... | 16 Larkin |
|------------------------------|-----------|

#### BADGES AND BUTTONS.

- |                          |             |
|--------------------------|-------------|
| (3) Brunt, Walter N..... | 766 Mission |
|--------------------------|-------------|

#### TICKET PRINTERS.

- |                        |              |
|------------------------|--------------|
| (20) Hancock Bros..... | 47-49 Jessie |
|------------------------|--------------|

#### PHOTO ENGRAVERS.

- |  |                   |
|--|-------------------|
| (197) Acme Photo-Engraving Co.....         | 259 Minna         |
| (201) Bingley Photo-Engraving Co.....      | 573 Mission       |
| (97) Commercial Art Eng. Co.....           | 53 Third          |
| (204) Commercial Photo & Engraving Co..... | 563 Clay          |
| (202) Congdon, Harry R.....                | 311 Battery       |
| (198) S. F. Photo-Engraving Co.....        | 215 Leidesdorff   |
| (209) Salter Bros.....                     | 118 Columbus Ave. |
| (199) Sierra Art and Engraving.....        | 343 Front         |
| (207) Western Process Engraving Co.....    | 76 Second         |

#### STEREOTYPERS AND ELECTROTYPERS.

- |                               |            |
|-------------------------------|------------|
| (212) Hoffschneider Bros..... | 140 Second |
|-------------------------------|------------|



# WHEN OUR BOYS COME BACK

There is nothing too good for the boys now serving our country's call.

They are all our boys and when they return no state is too good for them, and California, the State without peer, should welcome them with open arms.

The Medical Department of the Army asks for one dentist to every 500 soldiers. On this same basis California needs five thousand additional dentists for the proper care of the teeth of all her people.

If every California dentist now in the service could bring home with him thirty-nine dentists from other states, even then there would not be enough for our needs.

At present dentists with years of experience and highest qualifications must meet the obstacles and technicalities imposed on them by examination, with the probability of not getting a license for causes known only to a Board of Examiners which is appointed for political reasons. The Dental Trust does not want competition.

In recognition of the ability of our boys in the service, for the 80 per cent of the people whose teeth are now neglected, and to protect your health and pocket books, destroy the power of an autocratic trust.

**Vote Yes---Dental Amendment 21**

**PAINLESS PARKER.**

ENDORSED BY 127,000 CALIFORNIANS  
LEADING EDITORS THROUGHOUT THE STATE  
ALL PRESS ASSOCIATIONS  
LABOR ORGANIZATIONS

**Every Voter Should Understand This  
Important Measure.**

**Don't be misled by false statements circulated by the Dental Trust.**



**NON-CONTRIBUTORY INSURANCE.**

By Richard Caverly.

The plan of the Western Union Telegraph Company is similar in all its essentials to that of the American Telephone Company. In fact it is patterned after that plan.

The Western Union Telegraph Company has had in effect since January 1, 1913, an employees' benefit plan, which is voluntary on the part of the company, and requires no contribution on the part of its employees.

This plan includes in its provisions sickness disability benefits for all employees of two years' continuous employment or over, there being three benefit duration groups, based upon service of from 2 to 5 years, 5 to 10 years, and 10 years and over. The payment of benefits begins after a waiting period of seven days and upon submission of evidence of incapacity satisfactory to the company's medical director and to the committee which administers the plan.

The plan also provides death benefits for dependent relatives of employees who die from natural causes, and who at decease had been in continuous service for five years or more. For those in service 5 years or over but less than 10 years, the death benefit is an amount equal to six months' wages, and for those in service 10 years or more, the death benefit is an amount equal to one year's wages. In the event of there being no dependent relative, reasonable expenses incident to the last illness are paid, together with burial expense up to \$150. The death benefit is not subject to deduction by reason of any sickness benefits which may have been paid. Indeed, a death benefit may be allowed at any time within one year after the expiration of the period of sickness benefits, provided death follows continued disability and is from the same cause.

During the four years' operation of the plan about 5000 employees have participated in the sickness disability benefits, the aggregate amount of which is \$429,000 or about \$86 per employee.

There have been 310 deaths from natural causes, in respect of which there has been paid \$208,000 in 287 cases, the remainder being under investigation.

The plan has proved of great benefit not only to the employees but to the company. By invoking its advantages many employees have been enabled to take time to have ailments of long standing corrected, both by rest and medication, and by operative procedure. Before the adoption of the plan this would have been impossible in many cases, usually for financial reasons.

It will be noted that payment of benefits is contingent upon continuous service. This condition is, of course, known to the employees, and thus they are careful to preserve the continuity of their employment. As a consequence of this, experienced employees remain with the company, which makes for greater efficiency.

As an adjunct to the work of administering the plan, it may be mentioned that the company requires all applicants for employment who are otherwise satisfactory for service to submit to a physical examination, as a condition of employment. These examinations are conducted throughout the country by physicians of recognized standing and upon a fee basis, the fee being paid by the company in all cases. The advantage of this examination runs both ways: to the applicant in that he or she in many cases is made aware of some subnormal condition (very often in an incipient stage) the existence of which was not previously known, and which may then be corrected; and to the company in that communicable diseases are detected and the benefit fund is protected by the exclusion from the service of persons who might later on become a charge on the fund.

The plan has been generally well received by the employees, and that it is highly appreciated is evidenced by the many letters received from grateful beneficiaries.

**WOMEN TO HAVE FULL VOTE.**

A supplementary order just issued by the U. S. Employment Service gives the women members of the community labor boards full voting powers on all questions that may come before the boards. This order, which is signed by Director General Densmore, amends General Order B-8, issued September 3rd by Assistant Director-General N. A. Smyth, which brought forth protests by women's organizations and women leaders from all parts of the country.

Mr. Smyth's order, issued in the absence of the Director General, restricted the powers of the women members of the boards to a vote on questions affecting the utilization of women in industry, although the men members of the boards have the right to vote on all questions, including those affecting women. Suffragists, women voters, and trade union women immediately protested the restriction upon the women's vote, both as a violation of the principle of equality and as dangerous to women's interests particularly by reason of the fact that it denied them a voice in naming the personnel of the local employment offices.

The women members of the community labor boards are to be appointed by the Director General of the U. S. Employment Service after consultation, respectively, with the local labor organizations and the local employing interests.

**ELECT**

MICHAEL J.

**SULLIVAN****JUSTICE OF THE PEACE**

43 Years in San Francisco

Remember him when in the booth

**We Don't Patronize List.**

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.  
Cahn, Nickelsburg & Co., boots and shoes.  
Chick's Booterie, 2470 Mission.  
Economic Laundry, 51 Clara.  
Gorman & Bennett, Grove street.  
Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.  
Jellison's Cafe, 10 Third.  
Kaiser, Fred, grocery store, 400 Clement.  
Levi Strauss & Co., garment makers.  
Liberty Theatre, Broadway and Stockton.  
National Biscuit Co. of Chicago, products.  
Pacific Box Factory.  
Pacific Oil & Lead Works, 155 Townsend.  
Pittsburg-Des Moines Steel Company.  
Regent Theatre, Fillmore and Sacramento.  
Rosenblum & Abrahams, tailors, 1105 Market  
Schmidt Lithograph Co.  
St. Francis Theatre, Geary, near Powell.  
United Cigar Stores.  
White Lunch Cafeteria.  
H. Wissman, Twenty-fourth avenue and Clement street, grocer.  
Wyatt & Son, 1256 McAllister.

**"TOM" SAVAGE IS DEAD.**

Thomas J. Savage, member of the general executive board International Association of Machinists, and member of the National War Labor Board, died in Washington, D. C., after five days illness with influenza and pneumonia. He leaves a wife and three children. The remains were interred at Little Falls, R. I.

Phone Market 2355

Yosemite Lager on Draught

**JOHN WIESE**

FINE WINES AND LIQUORS

Strictly Union Conditions

3036 16th St., above Mission San Francisco

It's always fair weather  
When good fellows get together

**OLD GILT EDGE  
WHISKEY**

Rye

Bourbon



Trade Mark

**HOT WATER AT THE  
SCRATCH OF A MATCH****GAS WATER HEATERS  
DO THE WORK**

Can be attached to your kitchen  
boiler without interfering with  
your stove. Consult your dealer.

**Pacific Gas & Electric Co.**

San Francisco District  
445 SUTTER STREET

Phone Sutter 140



PHILADELPHIA SHOE CO.

## ANNIVERSARY SALE

First Anniversary of opening of Down-Stairs Department--  
Three Floors overflowing with wonderful Shoe Bargains for Men, Women and Children, because the space in our Down-Stairs Department is totally inadequate to accommodate these enormous offerings at

HUGE REDUCTIONS

DON'T MISS THIS CHANCE TO SAVE



STORE  
OPEN  
SATURDAY  
NIGHTS  
UNTIL  
9 O'CLOCK

B. KATSCHINSKI  
**PHILADELPHIA SHOE CO.**  
ESTABLISHED 1861  
"The Greatest Shoe House in the West"  
**825 MARKET ST. OPPOSITE STOCKTON 825**

STORE  
OPEN  
SATURDAY  
NIGHTS  
UNTIL  
9 O'CLOCK

## MUSICIANS UNEMPLOYED.

Practically the entire membership of the Musicians' Union has been thrown out of employment by the recent health order, as most of the members are employed in amusement places. The members appreciate the necessity of the order, and most of them will have to seek other employment within a very short time, unless conditions become such as will permit them to again resume their usual occupation. Most of the men are unsuited for other work, but may have to enter the shipyards and perform whatever service is offered.

## ELECT NEW SECRETARY.

A. Christ has been nominated as secretary of Steamfitters' Union No. 590 and will be elected at the next meeting, as he has no opposition. Heretofore A. G. Atwood has acted as both secretary and business agent, but the work has increased to such an extent that a secretary is needed to assist Atwood in handling the affairs of the organization. The union has purchased an additional \$1000 worth of Liberty Bonds and has also indorsed the firemen's amendment.

## GARRITY ELECTED.

A telegram has been received from the International Union announcing that Thomas Garrity of the local Bookbinders' Union has been elected as a member of the general executive council and that he received the highest vote of any of the candidates throughout the country. The officers of the local union express a considerable amount of pride in the election of the San Francisco man and state that he made no active fight for the honor.

## GOMPERS' BEREAVEMENT.

Trade unionists throughout the country will sympathize deeply with Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, in the death of his daughter, Miss Sadie Gompers. Miss Gompers was a victim of the prevailing epidemic and passed away a few days ago in Washington, D. C. Gompers is still in Europe with the American Labor Mission.

## CHEAP LABOR SCARCE.

In a speech to organized workers in the city of New Orleans, Louis F. Post, Assistant Secretary of Labor, said there is no shortage of labor in this country. "There is," he said, "a faulty distribution, but that is being corrected by the United States Employment Service. There is, however, a shortage of cheap labor, and that is what employers mean when they say there is a shortage of labor. But cheap labor is a thing of the past. Capital could do nothing without labor. There was a time when capital thought it was doing a man a favor to give him a job. The opposite is the truth. It took the war to teach us, but the lesson, once learned, will never be forgotten. The duty labor owes to the Nation, to civilization, is not to slacken up production. No matter what your dispute with capital, keep going and present your case to the War Labor Board. It will give a decision that can be enforced."

## NEW RIVETING RECORD.

A new world's record for driving rivets is held by a crew at the Union plant of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation, consisting of Noel Bailey, riveter, Carl Dahl and A. H. Hall, holders-on, and Paul Heron, heater. In eight hours 12,579 half-inch rivets were driven. The former record, made at the same yard, was 8834 rivets.

## ORGANIZE NEGRO WORKERS.

At the last convention of the Texas State Federation of Labor it was decided to organize the negro workers of that State. A special per capita tax was levied upon all affiliated unions in order that a negro organizer might be placed in the field.

## DEBATE POSTPONED.

The Label Section of the Labor Council has postponed the debate on the co-operative movement, which was set for the first Wednesday in November, until such time as conditions are more opportune for public meetings. Announcement of the date will be made later.

## PROPOSITION No. 9.

The California State Federation of Labor at its recent convention at San Diego indorsed unanimously Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 45, creating two additional divisions of the District Court of Appeal, to relieve the congestion in the Supreme Court, which is three years behind with its work. "This amendment appeals directly to the workingman and his family, for the creation of these additional divisions will assure litigants of a speedier hearing of their cases on appeal," says John Francis Neylan, chairman of the campaign committee of the California Bar Association. "Labor is vitally interested in speedy decisions in all cases involving damages for permanent injuries. At present the worker who is injured in an industrial accident cognizable by the Industrial Accident Commission is, in case of an appeal, assured of a speedy hearing, because the law guarantees it to him by putting such cases in a preferential class that the Supreme Court must dispose of immediately."

## INTERNATIONAL RULES.

Secretary Duggan of Boilermakers' Union No. 6, of this city, has received notification from the executive council of the International Boilermakers' union as to its unanimous decision in relation to the Oakland boilermakers' situation caused by their quitting work Saturday afternoons while under agreement not to do so while awaiting announcement of the Macy award. The decision unqualifiedly states that all of the unions affiliated with the Boilermakers' District Council of the Pacific Coast, with the exception of the Skinner-Eddy plant at Seattle, where employers and employees have agreements apart from the Macy Labor Board, shall remain at work while awaiting receipt of the expected Macy award as per existing sacred agreement with the Government of the United States. The decision deplores any action that has been taken which resulted in stoppages on Government work. The decision is clear, decisive and to the point, and admits no room for argument. It is signed by each member of the executive council.

## SUMMERFIELD &amp; HAINES

Union-Made  
CLOTHING

Cor. Agents  
Sixth & Market CARHARTT OVERALLS

THE STANDARD SINCE 1884

*Lundstrom*

HATS

UNION MADE AND MADE HERE

First in Quality First in Style  
—STORES—

1126 Market

2640 Mission

605 Kearny

26 Third

Factory, 1114 Mission

## JOINT ACCOUNTS

This Bank will open accounts in the name of two individuals, for instance, man and wife, either of whom may deposit money for, or draw against the account.

## HUMBOLDT SAVINGS BANK

Savings and Commercial Depts.

783 Market St., near Fourth, San Francisco